

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ministry floats prices

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Radi Ibrahim Thursday said the government decided to float the prices of some food items in order to create competition among importers that would eventually lead to reduced prices. Floated items include natural juices, pasteurised milk, sliced cheese and vegetable oil. The minister said the decision is in line with government policies that aim to attract more investments and create new jobs.

British official arrives today

AMMAN (Petra) — The head of the Middle East and North Africa desk at the British Foreign Office arrives here today on a three day visit to Jordan for talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talal Satah Al Hassan on regional and international issues as well as on bilateral relations.

Jordan to attend Cairo meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a four-day meeting of an Arab transport expert committee in charge of finalising work on a standard Arab trip ticket and land and railroad transport. The meeting will be held in Cairo from Oct. 16 to Oct. 20. Jordan delegation includes officials from the Ministry of Transport.

Atomic technology meeting starts Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, in cooperation with the University of Jordan and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Monday start a 10-day meeting and regional workshop on the uses of nuclear technology. Taking part in the meeting will be representatives of Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Syria and Qatar.

WHAT'S GOING ON

- ★ The Petra Exhibition — a presentation of the activities of Jordanian and international institutions involved in archaeological, ethnographic and environmental research in the Petra region at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Caricature drawings exhibition by late cartoonist Naji Al Ali at the Pakistani Universities Alumni Club in Jabal Amman.
- ★ Exhibition of handicrafts at Abu Jaber estate, Yadoudah (next to Kan Zaman).
- ★ Art exhibition by artists Mahmood Taha and Salman Abbas at Ab'ad Art Gallery.
- ★ Photo exhibition displaying pictures from Jordan and Syria by German artist J. Swakowski at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ Art exhibition by Mrs. Lucy Marro, Janine Saaf, and Tete Wegelius at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ali Talib at the Balika's Art Gallery in Al Fuhes.
- ★ Art exhibition by artists Dr. Ala Bashir and Sa'di Abbas at the Alla Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Mahmoud Al-Ubaidi at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ali Al Mi'mar at the Orfali Art Gallery. Telephone 526932.
- ★ Exhibition of etchings by Mohammad Omar Khalil at Darat Al Founn of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation in Jabal Lawzeh. Also showing the permanent exhibition. Telephone 643251/2.

FILMS

- ★ Film entitled "Anfrah im Fehlaraffenland" at the Goethe Institut at 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.

'Harvesting Nature's Diversity'

FAO marks World Food Day

By Kathrine Rath
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Harvesting Nature's Diversity" is the theme chosen by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) for the World Food Day 1993, which will be celebrated on Oct. 16. (See related story on page 5)

The World Food Day (WFD) was instituted by FAO member states at a conference of the organisation in November 1979. It has since 1981 been observed annually in more than 150 countries. The date marks the anniversary of FAO's founding on Oct. 16, 1945.

WFD 1993 will focus on biodiversity — the multifariousness of animal and plant life on earth — and its importance to humanity and food security. Industrialisation and commercialisation have led to the replacement of traditional crops and animal breeds by new ones, which have been considered better suited for modern agricultural production, thus threatening the globe's biodiversity and causing a loss of irreplaceable genetic material.

According to FAO estimates, 75 per cent of the genetic diversity of agricultural crops has been lost since the beginning of this century. While thousands of plants are edible, only nine — wheat, rice, maize, barley, sorghum, millet, potato, sweet potato, yam, sugar cane and soybean — account for three quarters of the plant Kingdom's contribution to the human diet.

The preservation of genetic resources is considered by FAO as being of utmost importance to world agriculture and the evolution of new strains. The WFD 1993 aims at increasing awareness of the threat to biodiversity and to mobilise action to conserve the genetic heritage.

The international distribution of genetic material is uneven. Generally, the develop-



Wheat is one of nine edible plants that account for 75 per cent of the plant Kingdom's contribution to the human diet (file photo)

ing world is much richer in genetic resources than the developed part of the world. According to FAO, about 50 per cent of all species is to be found in tropical forests, which covers only seven per cent of the Earth's surface.

But, while relatively poor in genetic resources, the developed world has the technology and financial means to exploit these resources. The commercialisation of plant breeding in the Western world has brought to the fore questions of control, ownership and access to genetic diversity. The concept of farmers' rights has been developed by FAO in recognition to the availability of biodiversity, and to reward them for their efforts.

FAO's main objective is to combat hunger, malnutrition and poverty through the promotion of sustainable agriculture and rural development, and the establishment of a sense of solidarity between the haves and have-nots.

The celebration in Jordan of the WFD 1993, which is organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, will concentrate on these basic goals. A speech by the Minister of Agriculture Marwan Kamal will be trans-

mitted by Jordan Television Saturday. According to the Director of the Highland Development Project at the Ministry of Agriculture, Jihad Abu Msharif, Dr. Kamal will talk about food policies in Jordan and ongoing projects to increase food productivity in the Kingdom.

According to Mr. Abu Msharif, the highland development plan is the largest agricultural project in the country. It aims at increasing the productivity of the highland areas by supporting and subsidising the farmers. Since its start in 1964, 500,000 dunums have been reclaimed and planted, mainly with fruit trees. Mr. Abu Msharif said.

A newly initiated part of the project — Expansion No. 4 — aims at cultivating another 150,000 dunums by 1995-96. According to Mr. Abu Msharif, the highland project is financially supported by the World Food Programme (WFP), which has close links with FAO.

The Ministry of Agriculture will also mark WFD by distributing pamphlets informing the public about Jordan's policy and agricultural development projects.

Minister urges support for environment protection efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment will forcefully implement the new draft law on the environment when it is signed into law, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Mohammad Mahdi Farhan, has said.

In a statement issued Thursday in observance of the Arab Environment Day, Dr. Farhan said that the new draft law was derived from the National Strategy on the Environment which was approved last year.

Noting that the Ministry had prepared the strategy in cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the minister said that the strategy provides for guidelines for the sound utilisation of natural resources and at the same time conserving the natural environmental balance.

Jordan, he said, faces the

problems of desertification, vast expansion in construction, deterioration of the soil resulting from the excessive use of fertilisers, depletion of water resources due to the pressure of the rapid population growth and the waves of migrants as well as pollution resulting from improper sanitation.

Urging Jordanians to help the ministry to carry out its programmes, the minister said that protection of the environment in Jordan has become a national duty for every citizen so that the society as a whole can reap the benefits of a healthy environment.

The Department of the Environment established in 1980, has been striving in cooperation with local, regional and international organisations to safeguard the environment as a contribution towards the protection of the planet Earth and

the preservation of natural resources, said Dr. Farhan.

He said the major activities of the department include a drive to reduce "the damaging effects" of the cement dust rising from the cement industry and the pollution caused by the process of refining crude oil at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery company in Zeraqa, added the minister.

"Indeed, it is not a matter of observing one day of the year but rather every day that passes should be an occasion for Jordanians to protect their environment," he urged.

The Minister said the ministry has prepared a week-long programme of activities designed to spread awareness among the public as to ways of protecting the environment and to ensure participation by various sectors in the effort to fight pollution.

U.N. meeting debates rural development

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-day meeting held to discuss and assess policies and programmes for rural development in the countries of western Asian region ended in Amman Thursday with a call on the United Nations to carry out a pilot project in rural development to serve as an example for the countries of the region.

The meeting, organised by the United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), was called to allow experts representing 13 ESCWA member states to study and adopt recommendations regarding rural development and initiate coordination and cooperation between the member states in this field.

Summing up their deliberations at the Amman Philadelphia Hotel, the 22 experts from countries taking part in the meeting urged FAO and ESCWA to implement the pilot scheme on rural development in any member of the ESCWA nations so that it would serve as a model for the others to copy.

Civil Aviation Authority seeks new air transport deals

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is holding contacts with Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam to conclude air transport agreements, probably in 1994, according to a CAA statement.

Issued on the eve of the CAA's observance of the 50th anniversary of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) which falls today (Saturday), the statement said in 1992, the CAA concluded air transport agreements with Australia, China, Poland, Bulgaria, Okrania, Azerbaijan and Armenia, raising to 36 the total number of such agreements the authority has concluded to date with other nations.

The CAA has signed the various ICAO agreements governing air transport and the Montreal Protocol of 1984. It continually participates in the various international meetings to discuss improvements in air

transport, said the statement.

On the Arab level, the statement said that Jordan was among the first Arab countries to sign agreements to promote air transport services and ensure air travel safety. The CAA, added the statement, continues to coordinate with the various Arab civil aviation authorities and to seek unification of legislations and measures aiming at facilitating air travel in the Arab World.

The Montreal-based ICAO aims to develop the techniques of international air navigation and to help in the planning and improvement of international air transport.

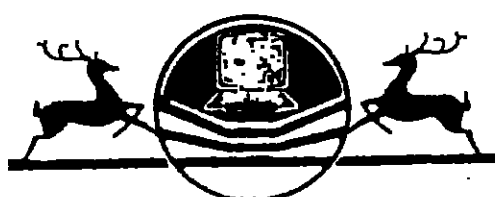
The ICAO is governed by a general assembly of the member states, considered as the legislative body, which approves the budgets and determines the members' contributions. It meets every three years.

Malhas, Abraham discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Abdul Rahim Malhas Thursday received the resident representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Jordan Sarajini Abraham and discussed with her means of further developing health cooperation between the fund and the ministry.

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Special city deserves special attention

THERE APPEARS to be a multi-state and a multi-religion interest in the future of Jerusalem especially in the wake of the PLO-Israeli accord last month. On top is a special Jordanian concern about the Holy City, which is only natural and logical in view of our long-standing relationship with Palestine and the Islamic shrines in particular.

Contrast, the concern of the international community for Jerusalem has always been low key and took expression in only refusing to recognise the Israeli annexation of east Jerusalem after the 1967 war. Practically all the countries of the world have also refrained from establishing their embassies in the city even though Israel insisted that Jerusalem is its official capital. Beyond formal protestations, however, the comity of nations did very little on behalf of Jerusalem. This muted interest in fact goes back to the beginning of the British mandate era in Palestine back in 1917, when most nations of the world stoically accepted the British fait accompli. This decade-long neglect of the Holy City continued throughout the Israeli occupation and annexation of the Arab side of Jerusalem, never to be jolted into action until Amman started to assert the need to address the issue on the heels of the Palestinian-Israeli deal. Even the Vatican has been reported to be considering establishing diplomatic relations with Israel without awaiting a final resolution to the conflict over Jerusalem. Against this background it would seem necessary to convene a truly international conference to gauge the depth and magnitude of the international concern about Jerusalem.

On the face of things, the international profile is anything but comforting. There are few states voicing an interest to play a role in the determination of the future of the city. The convening of an international forum stands to spur the countries of the world into a more effective and meaningful action. Jordan may take an initiative in this vein with a view to galvanising a true awakening to what is at stake in the shrines which are holy to the three monotheistic religions. Without such a step, Jordan would remain a lone voice amidst silent governments of the world especially those whose people belong to one of those religions. By holding such a global meeting, Jordan's and the Arab and Muslim worlds' concern for the city and its future could be better presented and an international solution to the status of the city could be reached.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

IN THE course of preparations for the Nov. 8 elections, the process of registration for the candidates running for parliamentary seats has begun and lasts until Saturday, said Sawt Al Shaab daily. Observers believe that Jordan will witness a heated election campaign, with the candidates trying to win the favour of the electorate by all possible means, said the daily. But, it said, in the midst of this fever, it is hoped that the candidates and their supporters would not resort to any moves that would vilify other candidates or violate the Jordanian laws so that the democratic image of our country can be safeguarded. Candidates and voters alike should realise that the coming stage in Jordan's history is of paramount importance, requiring responsible people to sit in Parliament and handle political and economic issues, said the daily. The coming Parliament will shoulder very serious responsibilities at this stage and in light of rapid-moving developments in our region, but, the paper said, the voters shoulder a greater responsibility because it is they who decide who will handle their affairs for the coming four years. The paper said that not only are the candidates required to declare their future programmes, they should also put their ideas into practice and place national interests above all other considerations.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour said that King Hussein's nationwide speech this week serve as a code of honour and charter for the Jordanian people's political, social and economic policies. Each and every Jordanian, said Saleh Al Qallab, ought to fully understand the King's ideas and words and comply with the Monarch's directives which covered all domestic and pan-Arab issues. Referring to the clause in which the King stresses the national unity, the writer said that the Monarch's speech made it clear that all Jordanian citizens, regardless of their origins and religion, are equal before the law, have duties for their country and are eligible to participate in the coming elections on equal basis. Voicing support for the King's backing for the Palestinian leadership, the writer said that Jordan can only stand by the Palestinian leadership, the writer said that Jordan can only stand by the Palestinians, offering them all the help they can get to regain their homeland and establish their state in Palestine. He said that the Jordanian people should respond favourably and strictly to the King's call to take part in the coming elections and elect those who can preserve national unity and place the national interests above their own.

Jordanian Perspective

The Hashemites are intrinsically linked with Jerusalem

AS IT appeared that the pieces were slowly fitting into their places in the quest for a just, comprehensive peace that will, hopefully, address the fundamental points of conflict in the Middle East, it was very disturbing for Jordan to see the Israeli Supreme Court upholding an earlier ruling on the Jewish state's "absolute authority" over holy shrines in occupied Jerusalem.

The Supreme Court verdict on Sept. 23 came in response to a petition filed by the "Temple Mount Faithful," a fanatical group which is bent upon obliterating the Islamic identity of Jerusalem by building what it describes as the ancient temple of Solomon on the Haram Al Sharif complex, where Islam's third holiest shrine, the Al Aqsa Mosque, is situated.

In legal terms, the issue more of less clear: "Temple Mount Faithful" was questioning why the Israeli authorities were not preventing the Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem from carrying out restoration at the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques while in the past they had blocked the Jewish group from "rebuilding" the temple of Solomon.

The court ruling rejected the group's demand that the Waqf be penalised for conducting the restoration work at the mosques, but it "reprimanded" the (occupation) authorities for "keeping a blind eye" to the work under way at the complex.

His Majesty King Hussein, who is financing the restoration of the complex with his personal funds, has instructed the Waqf to ignore the court ruling and press ahead with its work. The King has also launched his own moves as well as diplomatic action by the government to preempt what could turn out to be an Israeli government action to "follow up" the court's implicit suggestion that the Waqf be blocked from continuing the restoration work.

True, any Israeli leader with a minimum level of political acumen would balk at interfering with the restoration work if only because it would be like throwing a spanner in the works of the Middle East peace process.

But experience has taught us that Israeli inaction, presuming that the government of Yitzhak Rabin will not pick up its cue from the Supreme Court, is by no means any reassurance. We have lived through thousands of instances where Israel skillfully exploited decades-old regulations and court rulings as weapons retrieved from the storage whenever it suited its purpose (its use of the "administrative detention" provision dating back to the British mandate provides one of the most vivid examples). Hence the Jordanian worry of a shift in the situation on ground.

While that is the status quo in a strictly legal sense, and how Jordan has to work on the diplomatic level to preempt further Israeli action, the scenario is only a fleeting glimpse into the much more intense conflict over the Holy City and it goes much deeper than the issue of legality or politicking.

Quite simply, the worries expressed by King Hussein transcend all political or legal considerations and are rooted in the Hashemite dimension of Jerusalem.

This dimension has several key elements which, when put together, established beyond any doubt that the Hashemites are so intrinsically linked with Jerusalem that no Israeli court ruling or political gimmick can even scratch their status (despite the realities on the ground) as the guardians of the Islamic holy shrines in the Holy City.

These include:

— The Hashemites are a branch of the Qureishis from Mecca and the descendants of the Prophet Mohammad, whose nocturnal journey to heaven and back from Haram Al Sharif bound them to the Holy City from the very outset of Islam. Despite what some might see as an oversimplification of this relationship, the fact remains that this is the linkage that establishes the Islamic dimension of the Hashemite's claim to be the guardian of the holy shrines in Jerusalem.

As such, it was no coincidence that King Hussein's great grandfather, Hussein Ibn Ali of Mecca, was buried in the Holy City in accordance with his own wishes to be laid to rest in Jerusalem, which also witnessed the martyrdom of his son and King Hussein's grandfather, King Abdullah.

— The Arab-Palestinian dimension of the Hashemites' link with Jerusalem preceded even the creation of the independent Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In 1937, Abdul Qader Hussein, from one of the most prominent families in Jerusalem, sought the then Prince Abdullah's help to maintain the Islamic shrines in the Holy City. And Prince Abdullah did indeed respond positively to this request, despite the severe financial constraints that he was under, to help the Jewel of Islam.

— Further down history, King Hussein has repeatedly risen above political sentiments to express his deep regret of having been the Hashemite under whose reign of non-Islamic power managed to gain physical control of Jerusalem (the political sensitivities here being the thin line drawn between how the Hashemites viewed Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank. Some of the King's remarks were clearly taken to indicate that he grieved the loss of Jerusalem more than any other calamity that has befallen the Hashemites as a result of the Palestinian problem).

Over and above everything else, it was no coincidence either that King Hussein retained Jordan's strong links with the Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem and continued to extend all support despite his severance of legal and administrative links with the West Bank. His position was that no matter what happened, there was no way that the Hashemite link with Jerusalem could be put into question.

Needless to say, it was also the same consideration that prompted him to personal sacrifices to raise funds to finance the restoration of the holy shrines in Jerusalem when it appeared that moves by others threatened to cast a doubt on the Hashemite commitment to Jerusalem.

And now, when the King says that he had never and would never accept any sovereignty over Jerusalem except that of Almighty God, it is time the Arab and Islamic World, as well as the international community, looked closer into the scenario and realised and appreciated the reality that such a stand is not a political gimmick aimed at outmanoeuvring others, but a sentiment that is deep rooted and dates back to centuries — something that King Hussein was born with and would pass on to the next generation.

The King's message is clear to those who harbour designs to turn Jerusalem into their back garden: Hands off Jerusalem. No one should underestimate the Hashemite resolve to fight and die for Jerusalem.

And the message is clear to those who are willing to accept dialogue: The Hashemites are willing to talk about it in good faith to seek a formula which will protect the Holy City and preserve its Arab and Islamic identity.

By Dr. Musa Keilani

The Week in Print

Citizens should elect, and do so judiciously

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

The local press in the past week focused attention mainly on the coming elections campaign, with the columnists expressing their views that the candidates will be linking their programmes to the Middle Eastern developments and the peace process. Somalia and domestic affairs also figured in the press.

The Nov. 8 elections is a very important event in a life of the Jordanian people and therefore it is incumbent on every citizen to actively participate in this event which is bound to affect the life of all people, said Taher Al Udwan in Al Dustour.

The writer said that participation is also important because it reflects the people's concern about enhancing democracy in their country. But, he said, the important thing is for the electorate to be sure that those they elect for Parliament will be committed to the slogans and the programmes they had declared to the public.

Saleh Al Qallab, a columnist in Al Dustour, said that citizens who fail to take part in the coming elections have no right to blame anybody if certain groups, not to their liking, acquired the majority of the seats in Parliament.

The writer said that voters have to be careful in their choice of candidates, taking into consideration that many of the programmes proclaimed by the previous Parliament members were never implemented.

Hamadeh Faraaneh, another Al-Dustour columnist, stressed the fact that Jordanians and Palestinians are equal, regardless of their origin, as long as they hold Jordanian citizenship.

He said that every citizen, meeting the basic requirements, can run for the coming elections or vote for any of the candidates in a free and fair manner. He said that the Jordanian Constitution has guaranteed this right which was supported by King Hussein in all his addresses to the nation. This right, he said, applies as well to the refugees who have lived in the camps for the past four decades.

In order for the coming elections to be considered free and fair, the executive authority should remain neutral, said Mohammad Subeithi, a columnist in Al Dustour. He demanded that heads of government departments stop influencing their staff to vote in favour of certain candidates, noting that this has occurred in different governments.

He reminded the governors and the district governors that the prime minister has issued clear directives that the public servants remain totally neutral.

Ahmad Dabbas, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab, praised a government measure requiring all the candidates running in the coming elections to get clearance from the Income Tax Department.

He said he had learnt that some candidates complained against this measure which, he said, was right and just. Those candidates wishing to sit in Parliament and handle public affairs and draw up their nation's laws should start by themselves complying with the laws and regulations and should settle their dues, appear clean and honest in the eyes of the public, demanded the writer.

A columnist in Al Ra'i called on the government to set up customs offices on the bridges across the River Jordan and charge customs duty for goods entering the Kingdom from occupied Arab territories.

Fahd Al Faneh said that the government should not be hesitant regarding this point and should treat the bridges like the borders with Saudi Arabia, Syria and Iraq to safeguard national interests.

The writer noted that while the local industries pay sales and consumer taxes to the Jordanian government, the goods entering the Kingdom from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are not.

Until the goods entering the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have become exempted

from customs duty, said the writer, the government should introduce measures for charging customs duty on any goods entering Jordan from the occupied lands.

Mohammad Ibrahim Daoud said in a column published in Al Dustour that regardless of the recent PLO-Israeli agreement, Jordanians should strive to protect their national unity.

The PLO-Israeli agreement nowadays serves as a fertile field for discussion and for airing personal views regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the rights of the Palestinians to vote and other matters, said the writer.

He said that Jordanian-Palestinian unity will remain for ever, regardless of the events and the agreements, and it is imperative on the Jordanian citizens to remain steadfast and united to protect their national interests.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily said that despite the government's decision concerning the appointment of handicapped persons in public and private sector activities, nothing has been achieved in this regard.

The government has said that any organisation employing 50 or more employees should appoint eligible handicapped persons in at least five per cent of its available positions, said Nazih.

The writer said that laws and decisions seem to be in sufficient to ensure the handicapped people's appointments and the government has to step in and take practical steps in defence of the rights of the people.

Referring to the negotiations with Israel, Dr. Abdul Majid Nuseir said in Sawt Al Shaab that although it is right for the government to open negotiations with the Israelis, it is not acceptable for the government to accept any agreement with Israel at any cost.

For this to happen, the government ought to involve the people and their representatives in the negotiations and allow the voice of the opposition to be heard.

The writer said that the presence of opposition to government views is a healthy sign of democracy and should be encouraged.

Al Dustour daily paid special tribute to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, for his recent endeavours at the United Nations and the Vatican where he discussed the future of Jerusalem in the course of Jordan's quest for a just peace.

The Crown Prince has attracted the world community's attention to the plight of the Holy City and has enlisted the Vatican's assistance to settle the issue peacefully and fairly and to protect the rights of all faiths, added the daily.

The situation in Somalia was discussed by Saleh Al Qasem, a columnist in Al Ra'i who said that the United States and its allies sent in forces to the embattled nation to rescue the starving population, but they ended up killing the innocent civilians.

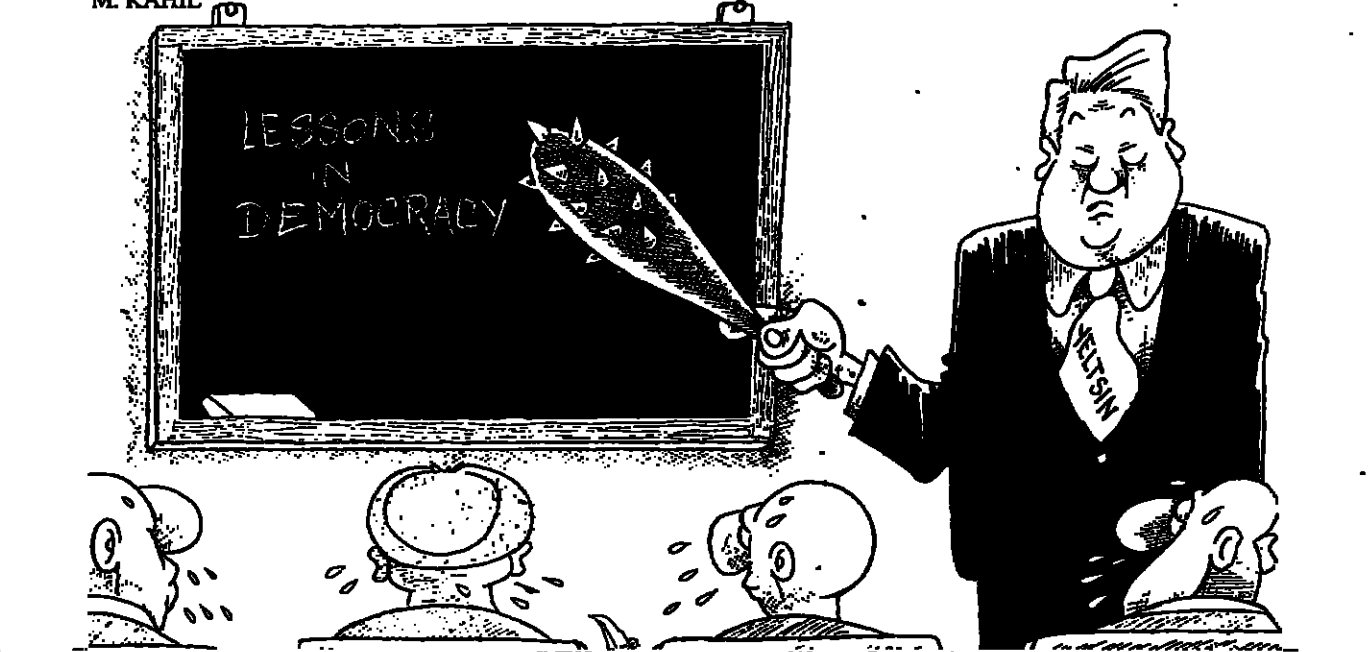
The U.N. funds spent on the armies fighting the Somalis are enough to enable the Somali people to live a very comfortable life and bring back stability to the whole Horn of Africa, added the writer.

He said that the United States does not want the African nations to live in peace, charging that the American forces are in Somalia for pillaging the country and dismembering the nation.

Taher Udwan, a columnist in Al Dustour, criticised United Nations Secretary General Boutros Ghali for his policies in Somalia. The Operation Restore Hope in Somalia, as initiated by the U.N., has now been transformed into a repressive force directed against the people of Somalia under the pretext of chasing General Aided, said the writer.

He said that Dr. Ghali, who first showed enthusiasm at the idea of restoring hope to the Somalis, is now more concerned about the reconciliation among the Somali people.

M. KAHIL



At the 'Moscow school', democracy is redefined

By Dominique Moqsi and Diana Pinto

GOLITSINA, Russia — Two years after the aborted putsch in Russia, what has happened to that burst of democratic courage and fervor which accelerated the end of the Soviet regime? Has it been destroyed by the difficulties of daily life, by economic instability and political bickering? Has it faded next to the rise of organised crime, or the apparent return of medieval diseases like the plague? Such were some of the questions that dominated the media, hovering over Russia's condition like birds of prey over the carcass of a once ferocious beast.

And yet Russia has remained remarkably calm, taking in stride economic and political tensions that would have shot the nerves of any western nation. But is the spirit of democracy penetrating the consciousness of the new Russia? Or does the prevailing calm simply reflect Russia's acute fatigue after more than 70 years of repression? Worse, does it prove the supposed passivity of the Russian masses?

A week spent visiting the new Moscow School of Democracy persuaded us otherwise. This school — really a series of seminars held in dachas around Moscow — was conceived by an energetic and charismatic citizen, Lena Nemirovskaya. An art historian whose kitchen was, in the '80s, a centre of independent thinking in Russia, she realised that in the new Russia, the time for dissidence was over and that there was a need to construct a new political elite.

Support for this initiative has come from three sources: the

role as purveyor of democratic values; the British government, ever ready to stand by its democratic tradition; and Russian capitalists, who have understood the crucial link between a market economy and democratic pluralism.

The school brings together young elected officials from all levels of Russian political life, as well as those who will form a new banking and business elite. These young men and women, who already hold major responsibilities in the privatisation of industry, sometimes for regions as large as European countries, provide living hope that democracy might eventually flourish in Russia.

Not only was Tocqueville's spirit of democracy alive and well at the seminars, so was Montesquieu's "The Spirit of Laws," perhaps more important for the future stability of Russia.

These new Russian political elites are too young to have served in the Afghan war. And most were far removed — geographically and culturally — from the secluded world of the Moscow dissidents of the last decade.

It is, therefore, significant that for them, national pride and self-respect today are inseparable from a democratic regime. This became clear during their discussions. Their ideal was a 20th-century Magna Carta, along British lines, combined with a strong independent judiciary, in the American tradition. To govern effectively and keep together so vast a country, they also felt the need for a strong executive in the tradition of Charles de Gaulle, combined with an equally strong federal power, along German

lines. They firmly rejected any Latin American authoritarian "solution," with its collusion between economic interests, the military and the mafia, or the austere modernity offered by Singapore's Confucian brand of enlightened despotism.

What these young elites sought, quite simply, were pragmatic western recipes for democratic "normalcy," a normalcy that would allow Russia's full integration into the community of nations. For they knew only too well how abnormal the Soviet Union had been.

Where many western commentators seek dark symbols of decay in the breakdown of public order, morality and primitive economic redistribution, Russians striving for democracy see instead what they define as "constructive destruction."

They felt absolutely certain that the misdoings of even the most powerful of today's economic mafias cannot compare to the state-organised violence and criminality of seven decades of Soviet rule. The economic violence of today pales in comparison with the political violence of yesterday.

These young elites were particularly impressed with the distinction, made by one of Russia's most prestigious constitutionalists, between the concept of "authority," derived from moral values, and that of "power," based on simple political execution.

Parliamentarians felt obliged to condemn the financial abuses and black-mailing behaviour of their chairman, Ruslan Khasbulatov, while asserting the legitimacy of a strong parliamentary power. Regional representatives were fight-

ing between Moscow and their regions, while condemning the economic thefts and judicial immunity of their immediate "Soviet-inspired" superiors.

Just as they were seeking to solve seemingly impossible equations by creating a new constitutional order that would take into account Russia's long institutional history and the political exigencies of the past two years. Bankers and capitalists struggled to reconcile the imperatives of economic rationality and legality with absurd legislation inherited from the Soviet state.

Finally, even the most impatient reformers were forced to admit that politics and that perhaps President Yeltsin's delaying tactics may have preserved Russia's social peace.

The chorus of fears and hopes heard at Golitsina all pointed ultimately in one direction: Russia has no choice but to forge strong and stable political institutions, with the separation of powers as linchpin, with clear distribution of authority between the centre and the regions, and with pluralist democracy serving as the motor.

For an anguished West, constantly brooding over its own citizens' political disenchantment and the unwieldiness of modern democratic systems, the debates taking place among these Russians provide a positive challenge.

For these young Russians perceive liberal democracy as a value and as an essence and not simply as a procedural context. By helping to foster it, we in the West not only ensure our political and strategic stability, we give new meaning to our political roots. — International Herald Tri-

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We are responsible for the quality of life of future generations

Following is Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Director-General Edouard Saouma's message on the occasion of World Food Day 1993

In selecting "Harvesting Nature's Diversity" as the theme for this year's observance of World Food Day, we focus on the importance of biological diversity for sustainable agricultural development and the ecological health of our Planet.

From the beginning of humanity's efforts to harness nature and the environment some 12,000 years ago, rural peoples have engaged in a process of domesticating nature's resources by planting crops and raising animals for food, medicine and other basic needs. Modern agriculture, fisheries and forestry is based on this long process of diversification and adaptation of beneficial plants and animals to meet a wide range of environmental conditions and varying human needs.

Yet nature's legacy to us of diverse genetic resources is at risk. Genetic erosion — the

reduction of diversity within and between a species — is a global threat to agriculture.

This biological heritage which spans generations is threatened by the recent rapid pace of change, undesirable side-effects of industrialisation and continuing expansion of the world's population.

Today, our ecological resources are being exploited at rates which exceed their sustainable yield. Human transformation of natural habitats, whether for subsistence or commercial purposes, poses the largest threat: land lost to highways and the urban sprawl, over-grazing of pasture lands, draining of wetlands, repetitive slash and burn cultivation in forests, overzealous logging, unsustainable fuelwood collection, indiscriminate and excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides, over-fishing, air and water pollution — all severely damage our natural resources.

Every year, five to seven million hectares of cultivated land are degraded. Between

1980 and 1990, tropical forests were destroyed at an annual rate of 15.4 million hectares — and with it all the biological diversity these forests contain. Since the beginning of this century, about 75 per cent of the genetic diversity among agricultural crops has been lost. Hundreds of tree species are endangered in whole or in significant parts of their gene pools. Almost 20 per cent of livestock breeds in developing countries are in peril. In aquatic environments, many species are endangered by pollution, diversion of waterways, environmental degradation and the release of exotic species.

If genetic diversity is lost, neither human beings nor nature can select to adapt to meet changing needs in agriculture and even society at large. The vulnerability of crop varieties and animal breeds would increase to their limits of survival. Selection can only be done where biodiversity exists.

However, there are some grounds for hope. Global food production has improved since

1992 which enhances the prospects for food security. It is encouraging to note that world cereal stocks are now above the minimum level considered necessary for world food security.

By the year 2025, food production will have to expand by an estimated sixty per cent to meet increased demand, mostly in developing countries. Developing agricultural crops and animal breeds through genetic improvement could play a significant role to increase food production. Sustainable agriculture must be institutionalised if we are to conserve and use our productive base and provide refuge to the important gene pools of wild plants, trees and animal species, which are adapted to local climates and topographies and resistant to pests and diseases.

Since FAO's founding 48 years ago, the organisation has led the fight against hunger and has promoted the conservation of natural resources on which food production depends. Recently, FAO re-

formulated its programmes to place a central emphasis on the sustainability of agricultural and rural development.

The challenge of Harvesting Nature's Diversity is clear: to conserve biodiversity and to use it sustainably and equitably for human development. This will ensure the survival of humanity and our ability to adapt to even-changing needs and conditions. In effect, it will help guarantee long-term food security and progress towards a well-fed and healthy life for all people in the next millennium.

Urgent action at local, national and international levels is required to safeguard nature's priceless heritage. Everyone depends in some way on the world's biological resources.

FAO is at the forefront of devising ways of recognising and rewarding the contributions made to biodiversity by scientists, farmers, foresters, fisherfolk and rural peoples. FAO provides an inter-governmental forum to ensure cooperation and sharing of be-

nefits between countries that are sources of biodiversity of food and agriculture, many of them in the developing world and the users, mainly industrialised nations. We are breaking new ground: the international economic system is still unable to assign values of exchange to biodiversity and other environmental components.

The cost of conserving biodiversity is far less than the

penalty of allowing its degradation. Our generation has a tremendous social responsibility: to pass on to our children the integrity and wealth of biodiversity that we have inherited from our parents. This will enable future generations to face unpredictable environmental changes and human needs.

World Food Day provides the rallying point for raising public awareness of the fact that, in the final analysis, we are all responsible for biodiversity and the quality of life of future generations: shall we leave them a secure natural heritage or a genetically impoverished world?

Ultimately it is up to us to safeguard biodiversity and to act as good stewards of the earth. Harvesting nature's diversity responsibly. I ask for everyone's collaboration in this common endeavour.



FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma discussing issues on food and nutrition with the People's Republic of Bangladesh Prime Minister

Begun Khaleda Zia, the keynote speaker for World Food Day 1992 (File photo)

Guzman virtually admits defeat, analysts say

By Mary Powers
Reuters

LIMA, Peru — Jailed guerrilla chief Abimael Guzman said he had made a "historical decision" to seek a peace accord with the Peruvian government but he stopped short of calling on followers to lay down their arms.

Nevertheless, political and security analysts said a three-page letter to President Alberto Fujimori — read by Guzman on videotape — was a tacit admission his Shining Path movement had been defeated in its 13-year war against the state.

Mr. Guzman, speaking in the video presented by Mr. Fujimori on Saturday night, said his arrest and that of other top leaders had led to "fundamental questions of leadership in the guerrilla group."

"In the current circumstances, the party and its leaders are presented with a great and historic decision," said Mr. Guzman, clean-shaven, casually-dressed and looking relaxed.

"As in the past we decided to begin the popular war. Today, with equal firmness and resolution, we should fight for a peace agreement," he added.

But shortly after Mr. Fujimori revealed the letter, about 50 armed guerrillas attacked a village in Vilcas Huaman Province, some 450 kilometres southeast of Lima. Seventeen people were killed and an un-

determined number of others wounded, officials said.

Mr. Guzman, political and ideological chief of Maoist group who was captured in September 1992, was accompanied by Shining Path second-in-command Elena Iparraguirre in the video filmed at a Lima military prison.

Retired General Edgardo Mercado, head of a Centre on Security and Geopolitical Issues, said Mr. Guzman's letter and another written three weeks ago had sent a message to followers that there was no reason nor will to continue with their Maoist "popular war."

"The first letter contained a tacit and explicit order that the sixth military plan could no longer continue," Mr. Mercado said, referring to Mr. Guzman's call to continue the war when he was presented to the press, after his capture, last year.

The general said the second letter sent a signal to the few political leaders still at large that the group could not re-compose its political leadership.

Mr. Guzman said the Fujimori's government had implemented "a systematic, coherent and developed (counter-insurgency) strategy," describing his capture as the state's "most important achievement in 13 years of war."

Guerrilla expert Carlos

Tapia said the letter's language reflected the military and political state of the war.

"The lack of popular support for the Shining Path has obliged the chiefs of the political leadership to subscribe in writing what is occurring in practice," Mr. Tapia said.

He said some 600 Shining Path guerrillas had been killed in the past year and another 2,400 had been captured, about two-thirds of the group's active combatants.

He and other analysts said they agreed with Mr. Fujimori's refusal to accept conditions and his insistence that Mr. Guzman call on his followers to lay down their arms.

Mr. Mercado said "the work of psychological pressure" applied by a presidential emissary should continue until Mr. Guzman calls for a ceasefire in a war that has killed more than 27,000 people and caused \$25 billion in damages.

But Enrique Obando, an analyst on security affairs at the Peruvian Centre for International Studies, said it still remained to be seen if Mr. Guzman holds effective control over Shining Path militants after a year in prison.

"He cannot be leading the fight from prison, although he does continue to be the great ideologue considered the 'fourth sword of Marxism and Leninism'," Mr. Obando said. Mr. Fujimori, who has

pledged to end Peru's two leftist insurgencies by the end of his term in 1995, said he would maintain an "open channel of communication" with Mr. Guzman.

Enrique Bernales, head of a think-tank which studies violence, warned against giving Mr. Guzman too much expo-

sure.

"There should be fewer letters and firmer decisions by the government," Mr. Bernales said, adding Mr. Fujimori might be using the missives for his political advantage in the run-up to an Oct. 31 referendum vote on a draft constitution.



Italian travel agents tour Jordan

In its efforts to promote tourism to Jordan, World Travel and Tourism in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Philadelphia Hotel, Amman, Holiday Inn Hotel/Aqaba, and the Royal Jordanian are hosting Mr. Bruno Coser, the chairman

of Coser Tours, which is considered one of the leading tour operators in Italy. Mr. Coser is accompanied by 30 travel agents who will be visiting Jordan for the first time in order to direct their efforts to bring tourists to Jordan.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES WITH TAIWAN

The Taiwan Trade Delegation will be staying at the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman from Nov. 13, 1993, through Nov. 14, 1993. The Delegation, jointly sponsored by the commercial office of the Republic of China (Taiwan), Amman, will hold business meetings on Sat. Nov. 13, 1993, from 9:00 till 17:00 hours at the Ball Room of the Intercontinental Hotel.

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For more information, please contact Miss Liwan at phone: 674529 or 674530 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. to arrange an appointment.

Defanging Russia's hydra — did Yeltsin go too far or not far enough?

By Candice Hughes
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — With a quick stroke of the pen, President Boris Yeltsin swept away city and town councils across Russia. His goal? To defang the vestiges of an old, hostile system at its most basic level.

Undemocratic? Without a doubt.

Effective? Altogether another question.

"This doesn't solve anything," Councilman Mikhail V. Chernyshyov said, clearing out his office under the watchful eyes of policemen armed with sub-machine guns.

"The problems that existed before still exist."

A colleague, Andrei A. Stepanov, shivered in the sharp autumn wind amid a clutter of cardboard boxes, potted plants and sullen staffers.

"I think this should offend not just us, but all the countries that supported Yeltsin," he said.

Among the president's advisors, the debate centres on whether Mr. Yeltsin went too far or not far enough against what one called Russia's "hydra-headed monster" — a hodgepodge of provincial bodies elected three years ago in the twilight of communism.

Less than a week after Mr. Yeltsin's long struggle with the national parliament erupted into all-out armed conflict, the president moved Saturday against its "little brothers."



Boris Yeltsin

pass budgets, and disbanded the thousands of town and city councils throughout Russia, including Moscow.

Some advisers said the president should have shown no mercy and completely disbanded the whole lot.

"Soviet power should be totally uprooted," Leonid Smirnyagin told the ITAR-TASS news agency Tuesday.

Others said Mr. Yeltsin had been too harsh and hasty, that he risked a bitter backlash and regional upheavals.

"There was no reason to break the regions over his knees," Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Shakhrai, Mr. Yeltsin's point man on regional issues, said in a newspaper interview.

Like the national parliament, provincial councils included heavy contingents of former party apparatchiks.

"The whole structure of the councils was custom-made for Communist Party rule," said Nikolai Medvedev, a Yeltsin

territories.

Town and village councils, he said, were the most "conservative and hostile" of all. "They were created simply to make people obedient to party orders," he said.

As Mr. Yeltsin's monthslong battle with national legislators had worn on, Russia's regions had grown restive. Instead of allies, Mr. Yeltsin found himself facing adversaries.

As living standards sank and crime rose, local councils — like the National Parliament — had become a bully pulpit for hardliners of various persuasions. Reformers found themselves either outnumbered or dissatisfied enough to move to the opposition.

Personal interests and ambitions came into play, as well as the desire for more independence.

Some regions threatened to secede from the Russian Federation. Some withheld taxes from the central government. In others, local officials blocked privatisation or used it for their own ends.

These provincial conflicts mirrored the larger battle between Mr. Yeltsin and his parliamentary opponents over the course — and heavy price — of free-market reform embittered by a tug-of-war for power between the legislative and executive branches of government.

Mr. Yeltsin has promised a new national law on local government and Moscow's mayor has said a new, streamlined city council may be elected later this year. It will be housed, he said, on the edge of red square in what — until now

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Offshore banks plead in Bahrain for equality

MANAMA (R) — Banking supervisors from 19 offshore banking centres have said they were unfairly classified as high risk by the world's industrial nations.

The offshore group of banking supervisors met in Bahrain with representatives of the Basle committee on banking supervision to press the point of capital adequacy rules, put into place to try to prevent banking collapses.

The Basle capital accord, agreed in 1988, classifies as low risk members of the industrialised Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Saudi Arabia.

Banks should have capital representing eight per cent of loans to non-OECD, non-Saudi countries — with the result that such loans are costlier to make.

But the Basle guidelines do not require any capital to back loans to OECD members and Saudi Arabia, economists say. "There is concern that under the capital accord the Basle committee has divided countries into two groups, OECD which had added to it Saudi Arabia, and other countries," said Colin Powell, chairman of the offshore group.

The offshore group comprised centres like Bahrain, Hong Kong and Jersey which main-

tain they are as creditworthy as OECD countries and Saudi Arabia.

The Basle committee, the international group of central bankers, plainly felt a distinction had to be drawn between countries which have comparatively strong economies and regulatory oversight and those that do not.

"The discrimination between centres has caused concern," said Mr. Powell, himself chief adviser to Jersey.

"There is some real concern that banks operating from centres not in the club are adversely affected in going to the market for funds," Mr. Powell told a news conference after the offshore group's annual meeting.

He said the group pressed its case with two representatives present from the Basle committee on banking supervision. "The Basle committee promised the matter would be further reviewed," Mr. Powell said. "We as the offshore group will continue to press the point. We are waiting to see how they respond."

Mr. Powell said the group also discussed among themselves and with the Basle representatives "how to ensure effective supervision of banks on international basis."

"We discussed how the offshore group members could

build up and strengthen the relationship with other supervisors to ensure effective supervision of international banks worldwide," he said.

Mr. Powell described Bahrain as a strong and successful international financial centre "and most particular, a centre that works to the international high standard and is a good example to follow."

According to the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA), there were 43 OBUS operating on the island at the end of June 1993 with a total assets of \$68 billion.

There were 75 units at the start of the oil boom in the mid-1970s when banks fled Lebanon after the 1975 civil war broke out there.

He said Lebanon had the ability to reactivate its position as a major financial centre once peace prevailed.

Mr. Powell said the offshore group, founded in 1980 and grouping 19 centres, would hold its next meeting in Vienna in 1994.

It consists of Aruba, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Jersey, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Singapore and Vanuatu.

OPEC's Ping hits out at proposed new taxes

JAKARTA (R) — OPEC President Jean Ping hit out at energy taxes with environmental overtones, calling them "fiscal weapons designed to improve the balance of payments of some oil consuming countries."

Mr. Ping, Gabon's mines and energy minister, indicated in an address to an international energy meeting in Jakarta that OPEC was ready to oppose any such taxes after hammering out a six-month output accord at its recent meeting.

He said under the "environmental tax scenario," additional tax revenues from levies on oil in OECD countries would be almost \$92 billion per annum by the year 2010 in real terms, and the cumulative additional tax revenue would be \$1.2 trillion.

"As a result, the cumulative loss of revenues to OPEC member countries, in 1992 dollars, would be \$173 billion by

the year 2010," he added. It is not surprising... to expect OPEC to be opposed to taxes which purport to have an environmental benefit but which, in reality, are nothing more than fiscal weapons designed to improve a country's balance of payments or its budget deficits.

Mr. Ping said OPEC members did not stand in the way of progress nor did it oppose efforts to improve the environment, adding: "We are after all, residents of the global village."

He said OPEC wanted to reach an acceptable compromise between the needs of all parties.

The issue of energy taxes took on greater importance earlier this month after European Community (EC) Environment Commissioner Yanis Paleokrassas tried to persuade four countries — Spain, Portugal, Greece, Ireland — to back a carbon tax by offering temporary exemptions.

Six other EC nations already back the tax and France has said it does not oppose the planned measure, while Britain may be given a chance to "opt out."

OPEC officials earlier had voiced opposition to the proposed EC carbon tax as well as to a recent increase in petrol tax in the United States.

Mr. Ping said worldwide demand for oil in the base case could be 69 million b/d in 2000 and 78 million in 2010, compared with 68 million and 76 million with an environmental tax.

Speaking later to reporters he described the recent OPEC agreement for a group output ceiling of 24.5 million b/d as realistic.

"We will see that OPEC members will abide with the agreement and adhere to their quota because, first of all, the countries which have overproduced have now an allocation which is close to their maximum capacity," he added.

China forces scientists to 'leap into the sea'

WASHINGTON (AP) — China is forcing its once-comfortable, government-supported scientists to "leap into the sea" of market economics, a scientific journal reported.

"Science," the weekly of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said China has cut the government budgets of the 117 institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences by 70 per cent.

"This move is intended to shrink staffs of bloated with party appointees," said Science reporter June Kinoshita in a review of science in China.

The government is also strengthening a system of grants for competing researchers by the Natural Science Foundation of China. The foundation will give out \$50 million this year and they are scheduled to rise to \$75 million

by 1995. The State Science and Technology Commission gives grants to help Chinese scientists to complete internationally on critical projects.

Zhou Yuan, a policy analyst at the commission was quoted as saying that priority is given to basic research with close ties to technology development.

"When grants are not enough, the institutes must earn money" by selling products and services," the article said.

Ms. Kinoshita said the Chinese call this plunge into market economics "leaping into the sea."

The Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry owns a scientific equipment manufacturer and a joint venture with a Hong Kong firm.

A scientific institute in

Chengdu produces and sells a popular antihypertensive drug and earns more than \$15 million a year.

The Peking electron position collider has a shabby look outside but is doing cutting-edge research inside on superconducting and spinning off commercial products such as magnets for medical magnetic resonance imaging machines and high-vacuum technology for integrated circuitry.

Ms. Kinoshita said that most institutions have not yet found market sources of income and equipment in all but elite institutions is outdated. Hundreds, even thousands of scientists share copies of international scientific journals.

The scientific institutions are combating a salary gap, which has industrial salaries 10 times that of academic salaries.

Cambodian government to raise wages

PHNOM PENH (R) — The Cambodian government has announced plans to raise the wages of civil servants and soldiers by 20 per cent at the end of this month.

It also presented new tax laws aimed at helping the poorest in a nation just emerging from a quarter-century of bloodshed and destruction.

Finance Minister Sam Rainsy told a news conference the pay increase, which must be approved by the national assembly, would merely "allow people to recoup the loss of purchasing power that they have registered over the past year."

"We should (gradually) increase this four- or five-fold to allow people to live decently," he said, noting that the average monthly salary equalled just \$16.

He said the rise was made possible by increasing state revenues over the past four months, due in large part to improved collection of customs duties.

The minister was optimistic that the economic vacuum following the departure of some 22,000 U.N. civilian and military peacekeepers could be filled.

"The loss of revenue... will be more than compensated for by the inflow of foreign assistance and increase of private investment from abroad," Mr. Rainsy said reforms would aim to tax bigger com-

panies and richer individuals more heavily. Many small traders would be exempt from tax.

Bigger businesses would have to pay a turnover tax of two per cent and a profits tax ranging from 12-40 per cent, while imported goods would be liable to four per cent tax.

He announced new tariffs ranging from seven per cent for basic commodities to 15 per cent for intermediate goods, 35 per cent for finished goods and 50 per cent for luxury items.

Items for reexport, such as Vietnam-bound motorcycles and cigarettes, will be taxed at a lower rate.

The government also planned to introduce personal income tax from next year for anyone earning more than \$300 a month.

The minister said he hoped to encourage foreign trade by making import licences redundant, adding: "by doing this we are happy to cut red tape and bureaucracy."

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has agreed to finance war-battered Cambodia's balance of payments needs for the next four years, the fund's managing director Michel Camdessus has said.

The approval followed the granting of \$9 million IMF loan to Cambodia earlier this month after France and Japan cleared the country's \$52 million arrears to the IMF.

"We will make all (funding)

that is necessary for those balance of payments needs of Cambodia during the next three or four years to be properly financed even if, as I expect, the balance of payments needs of Cambodia grow," Mr. Camdessus told a news conference.

Mr. Camdessus would not specify how much the IMF was prepared to fund Cambodia's balance of payments as it begins recovery from more than two decades of civil war and communist-style central planning.

SOFIA (R) — Bulgaria's new privatisation chief has pledged to step up the fight to transform state industry but said vested interests, legal and financial problems were formidable opponents.

Reneta Indjova has taken over as executive director of the privatisation agency, a month after her predecessor was sacked by the supervisory board she used to head.

Ms. Indjova, whose brief is to sell off Bulgaria's larger state firms, had led criticism of the agency, which has sold only two such enterprises since it was set up a year ago.

"It was not forceful enough with the ministries and state committees in carrying out its programme," she told Reuters. "Those in charge do not

want to let go."

Ms. Indjova said a lack of political consensus in Bulgaria on privatisation and the restoration of property to pre-communist owners had added to the usual problems faced by reforming eastern European states.

She was reluctant to predict how many big firms she might be able to privatise by the end of the year, saying only that she would concentrate on some of those already in the pipeline.

The agency has the final say in the sell-off of all enterprises worth more than 10 million leva (\$2.5 million) but does not own them and relies on ministries and state committees for documents and legal analysis.

They are not always cooperative.

"We have had problems, for example, with the committee for tourism," she said.

"The agency decided a few days ago to start privatisation procedures for the Sofia and Vitosha hotels but the committee objected that they were the best enterprises," Ms. Indjova said, adding that she would press ahead anyway.

A proposed amendment to the privatisation law will free the agency of some responsibility for the sell-off by allowing ministries to privatise firms worth up to 70 million leva (\$2.5 million) and laying the groundwork for mass privatisation.

Under the programme,

Bulgarians would get a privatisation certificate worth 25,000 leva (\$890) which they could exchange for shares in one of the 500 firms in the programme or one of 10 privatisation funds.

Ms. Indjova said mass privatisation was essential to overcome resistance to privatisation and get around a major problem, a lack of capital.

Foreign investors are still afraid to come to Bulgaria because of uncertainty about the political situation, she added. "Also we are not prepared to offer them companies which are of real interest to them. Those firms which are offered have many problems, investment risk, bad financial condition or huge debts."

Shares surge on anniversary of the 1987 crash

LONDON (R) — London shares hit new highs Friday as overnight gains abroad and excitement over a possible shake-up of the international telecommunications and media industry brought U.S. money back to the market with a vengeance.

"Today's yet again a story of U.S. investors and this time, they're buying," said a senior London dealer.

Other European markets also hit record highs on speculation of possible further German interest rate cuts.

The surge came on the sixth anniversary of the 1987 Wall Street stock market crash which triggered a global share sell-off.

Record highs in Asian markets Friday and a proposed merger of U.S. telephone firm Bell Atlantic Corp with Cable T.V. giant Tele-Communications Inc. triggered a rush of U.S. money into the London market after dealers said earlier in the week the flow looked like drying up.

By mid-afternoon, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 share index stood at a new intra-day high of 3,123.0, up 36.7 points or 1.19 per cent on the day.

Frankfurt's 30-share DAX index finished at a new closing high after comments from Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer renewed speculation about German interest rate cuts.

Dutch and Swiss stocks rose to new intra-day highs in sympathy with the German gains.

Stock markets in Paris and Brussels, where currency weakness has been a recent cause of concern, also rose, with Belgian shares briefly touching highs.

Singapore shares closed at their fifth consecutive closing high as fund managers continued to rush into the market.

Hong Kong's Hang Seng blue chip index closed up 4.15 per cent at a record high on perceptions that Sino-British discussions over the British colony were advancing.

London stocks with links to Hong Kong surged from the start.

HSBC (Holdings) PLC, whose subsidiaries include the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd, rose 16p to 762. Standard Chartered Bank PLC, also with a high proportion of Asia-based activities, jumped 16p to a year-high of £10.30.

The most spectacular gainer was Cable Wireless, which at one point stood 4.7 per cent higher on both its Hong Kong exposure and on U.S.-driven speculative buying linked to the Bell Atlantic-Tele-Communications deal.

British and U.S. analysts were immersed Friday in calculating the potential for a revaluation of telecommunications and other media stocks following the proposed \$30.5 billion mega merger.

London dealers said the lack of concrete rerating to emerge so far had not stemmed a steady flow of U.S. money into the telecommunications sector.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY OCTOBER 16, 1993

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES:

Another excellent day to enjoy while putting private concerns aside and gathering information you need, reading journals, newspapers, books and private reports from trusted sources.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) You find expenses more than you think you can contend with but carefully plan and organise your assets and you can handle well, tonight enjoy quiet pleasures.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) You feel your personal aims are further from you than ever and can be belligerent in going after them, but tonight you get what you desire easily.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) You have some limiting condition that seems impossible to solve but by evening an important member of your own household can be helpful in doing so.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) A determined individual can block you in obtaining something of importance to you so postpone action until evening when breaks are in your favour.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) You need to be very careful to protect your good name against daytime downgrading while in the evening you again are able to put yourself in a good light.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Your interest in some new subject is apt to stir up a hornets nest but maintain private

investigative attitude, then tonight you can start action in motion.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You can't seem to work out some practical problems as you wish to drop them for the moment and do personal chores while tonight business is on the upswing for you.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) A person equally as stubborn as yourself will buck your plans during the daytime so ease around this situation but tonight everyone is more open-minded.

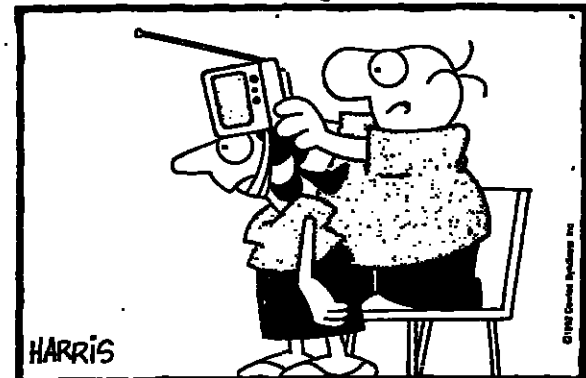
SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Consider the activities facing you and do them in a well thought out manner and don't force them but tonight you can schedule tasks very well.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Not a day to force others or yourself at pleasures and recreations or some difficult results ensue but tonight is fine for going to new places.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Think about the various problems at your home and be very wary in trying to do something about them but tonight you see, can put solution in motion.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) This is the day for you to use real care on the highway and to sidestep any arguments that arise although evening is splendid for calls and visits.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"I can kiss you longer if I know I'm not missing anything good on TV!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HIWGE

SCUFO

STEPEL

FLAINE

Vote for me and your government will take care of you

PEOPLE WOULD EXPECT THEIR SUPPORT FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE.

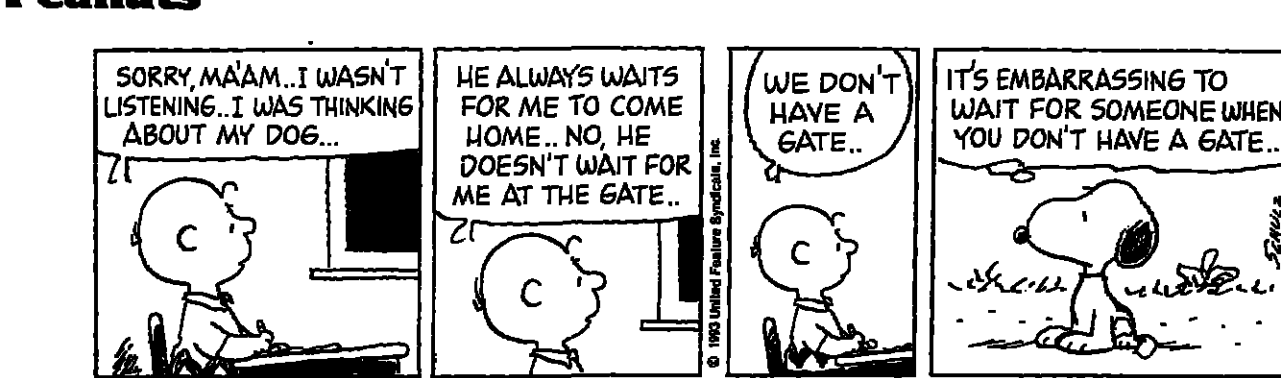
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: UNIFY GUISE SECEDE FRACAS
Answer: Those who take it are out for the count — CENSUS

Peanuts



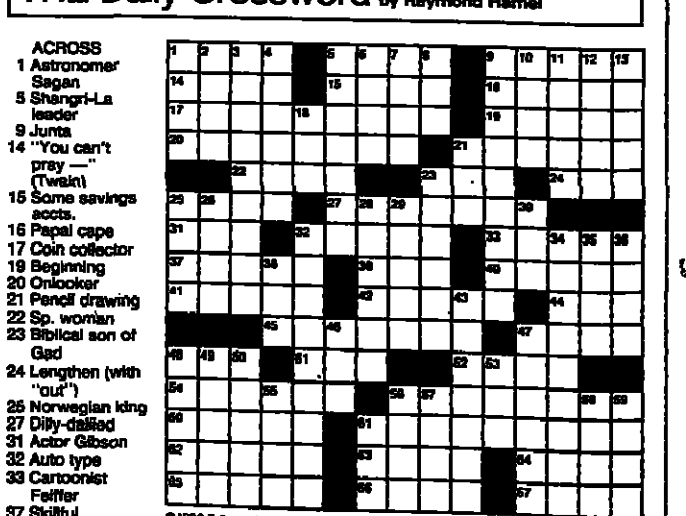
Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



THE Daily Crossword by Raymond Hamel



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

Across: 1. Astronomer (Sagan), 5. Shogun-Li leader (Jin), 9. June (Jun), 14. 'You can't pray' (Twain) (You), 15. Some savings (Savings), 16. Paper cape (Cape), 17. Coin collector (Coin), 19. Beginning (Begin), 20. Onlooker (Onlooker), 21. Pinch drawing (Pinch), 22. So, woman (So), 23. Biblical son of God (Son), 24. Lengthen (with 'out') (Lengthen), 25. Norwegian king (King), 27. Dilly-dallied (Dilly), 31. Actor Gibson (Gibson), 32. Auto type (Auto), 38. Cartoonist (Cartoonist), 39. Feiffer (Feiffer), 37. Blithful (Blithful), 39. HST's successor (Successor), 40. Old-womanish (Old), 41. Less common (Less), 42. Certain beam (Beam), 43. Hombre (Hombre), 45. Poles of opera (Poles), 47. Peel (Peel), 48. Fond du (Fond), 51. Actor Beatty (Beatty), 52. Curren (Curren), 54. Curacao flavor (Curacao), 56. Beverages (Beverages), 58. East Indian fruit (Fruit), 61. Cash register (Cash), 62. From the beginning (Beginning), 63. Mince (Mince), 64. Seagull land (Seagull), 65. Paint variety (Paint), 66. Arctic bird (Arctic), 67. Ruler (Ruler). Down: 4. 'His — iron' (biblical) (Iron), 5. Occipite (Occipite), 6. Swift horse (Swift), 7. Great number (Great), 8. Inquire (Inquire), 9. Kitchen fund (Kitchen), 10. 'Rule Britannia' composer (Rule), 11. New society (New), 12. Smart (Smart), 13. River of forgetfulness (River), 16. Hankering (Hankering), 18. — Larkie (Larkie), 23. Hemingway (Hemingway), 25. Shant (Shant), 26. Mother of Caesar (Mother), 28. Footish (Footish), 29. Bat signals (Bat), 30. Demand payment (Demand), 32. Chest for valuables (Chest), 34. Without a ceiling (Without), 35. Death (Death), 36. Telegraph (Telegraph), 38. MPPI middle (MPPI), 43. Oriental (Oriental), 46. Pullen carrier (Pullen), 47. Lagomorph (Lagomorph), 48. Nearsby (Nearsby), 49. Unicus wing (Unicus), 50. It, navigator (It), 53. Salary (Salary), 55. Granular snow (Granular), 56. Bishop of Rome (Bishop), 57. Unique wing (Unique), 58. Across Raities (Across), 59. Mob or job end (Mob), 61. Tangled mess (Tangled).

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ORGANIZED MARKET TRADING ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD (09/10/1993 - 13/10/1993)

WEEKLY REPORT

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME	TRADING PRICE	OFFERING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
ARAB BANK	2,820,174	115.000	117.000	119.500
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	140,790	6.370	6.450	6.550
BANK OF JORDAN	246,409	4.150	4.250	4.750
MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK	174,330	2.000	2.040	2.040
INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK	275,913	4.640	4.820	4.900
THE JORDAN BANK	775,263	3.800	3.770	3.770
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,008,487	3.110	3.220	3.270
ARAB JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	13,239	4.000	4.050	4.000
JORDAN TRADING BANK	109,474	4.010	4.030	4.030
UNION BANK FOR SAUDI & INVESTMENT	9,314	4.000	4.020	4.000
STANDARD BANK	96,574	4.000	4.020	4.000
STANDARD BANK	3,430	4.000	4.020	4.000
STANDARD BANK	9,181	4.000	4.020	4.000
STANDARD BANK	424,729	1.840	1.840	1.840
STANDARD BANK	31,423	3.850	4.000	4.000
STANDARD BANK	407,107	2.170	2.170	2.170
STANDARD BANK	140,213	3.900	3.900	3.900
STANDARD BANK	748	2.850	2.890	2.890
STANDARD BANK	13,239	2.850	2.890	2.890
STANDARD BANK	330	2.850	2.890	2.890
STANDARD BANK	1,269	2.850	2.890	2.890
STANDARD BANK	3,150	2.850	2.890	2.890
STANDARD BANK	497,288	2.850	2.890	2.890
STANDARD BANK	107,529	4.000	4.000	4.000
STANDARD BANK	263	4.000	4.000	4.000
STANDARD BANK	689,149	2.480	2.480	2.480
STANDARD BANK	7,100	2.480	2.480	2.480
STANDARD BANK	13,688	2.370	2.370	2.370
STANDARD BANK	25,892	0.770	0.770	0.770
STANDARD BANK	108,768	0.770	0.770	0.770
STANDARD BANK	6,123	0.770	0.770	0.770
STANDARD BANK	10,143	1.700	1.700	1.700
STANDARD BANK	18,289	0.570	0.570	0.570
STANDARD BANK	5,157	0.570	0.570	0.570
STANDARD BANK	11,082	2.000	2.000	2.000
STANDARD BANK	748	1.140	1.170	1.170
STANDARD BANK	13,239	1.140	1.170	1.170
STANDARD BANK	6,123	11.000	11.000	11.250
STANDARD BANK	110,072	2.320	2.320	2.320
STANDARD BANK	14,439	1.700	1.700	1.700
STANDARD BANK	1,473,483	3.170	3.190	3.190
STANDARD BANK	15,823	2.410	2.410	2.410
STANDARD BANK	1,650	25.000	25.000	25.000
STANDARD BANK	46,922	10.470	10.470	10.470
STANDARD BANK	143	7.000	7.000	7.000
STANDARD BANK	520	2.600	2.600	2.600
STANDARD BANK	227,932	7.790	7.790	7.790
STANDARD BANK	216,174	11.450	11.500	11.500
STANDARD BANK	772,777	0.800	0.830	0.830
STANDARD BANK	130,173	7.450	7.450	7.450
STANDARD BANK	142,195	2.720	2.780	2.780
STANDARD BANK	31,222	3.900	3.900	3.900
STANDARD BANK	1,147	24.150	24.150	24.150
STANDARD BANK	19,258	2.600	2.610	2.610
STANDARD BANK	142,173	2.900	2.900	2.900
STANDARD BANK	18,289	1.750	1.750	1.750
STANDARD BANK	19,258	3.000	3.010	3.010
STANDARD BANK	16,183	1.400	1.400	1.400
STANDARD BANK	275,913	3.810	3.850	3.850
STANDARD BANK	15,823	4.000	4.000	4.000
STANDARD BANK	18,289	3.300	3.370	3.370
STANDARD BANK	34,904	7.000	7.000	7.000
STANDARD BANK	2,864	1.000	1.000	1.000
STANDARD BANK	49,460	0.410	0.410	0.410
STANDARD BANK	669,482	0.410	0.410	0.410
STANDARD BANK	121,404	3.000	3.000	3.000
STANDARD BANK	32,790	3.470	3.490	3.490
STANDARD BANK	43,474	1.350	1.370	1.370
STANDARD BANK	14,439	1.370	1.390	1.390
STANDARD BANK	7,162	3.700	3.720	3.720
STANDARD BANK	180,157	5.470	5.470	5.470
GRAND TOTAL	14,904,822			

PARALLEL MARKET TRADING ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD (09/10/1993 - 13/10/1993)

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME	TRADING PRICE	OFFERING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
CENTRAL GENERAL TRADING & STORAGE	56,746	1.250	1.330	1.350
JORDAN TRADING FACILITIES	194,892	0.720	0.720	0.720
MIDDLE EAST TRADING CO. S.A.	4,190	0.800	0.800	0.870
JORDANIAN INVESTMENT TRADING CO. S.A.	20,125	1.640	1.650	1.670
JORDANIAN INVESTMENT TRADING CO. S.A.	138	1.000	1.700	1.700
JORDANIAN INVESTMENT TRADING CO. S.A.	450,818	2.400	2.490	2.500
NATIONAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.	386,121	3.290	3.290	3.500
NATIONAL PETROLEUM & PLASTICS CO. LTD.	20,896	1.450	1.450	1.450
JORDAN PETROLEUM & PLASTICS CO. LTD.	347,015	1.300	1.300	1.300
NATIONAL PETROLEUM & PLASTICS CO. LTD.	276,426	2.230	2.230	2.230
RE-STATEMENT TRADING CO. S.A.	342,720	2.840	2.850	2.850
GRAND TOTAL	1,750,816			

Faster U.S. economic growth may strengthen dollar

This report is submitted by Naser Nabulsi, private client group, Merrill Lynch — Dubai

Overview

Fundamental view: Prospects for faster growth in the U.S. could be the catalyst that fuels a rally of the dollar against the Deutschmark and other European currencies. With the U.S. economy expected to post growth of 4.0 per cent-plus in the current quarter while Germany's economy continues to stagnate, relative business cycle factors favour a stronger dollar against European currencies. With respect to the yen/dollar outlook Japan's recent monetary easing and a smoother tone to U.S.-Japan relations have helped the yen stabilise against the dollar. But prospects for Japan's current account surplus to remain large suggest the risk of further upward pressure on the yen next year. We maintain our forecasts for the dollar to rise to DM 1.85 while falling to yen 95 over the next 12 months.

Technical view: The U.S. dollar index fell 1.1% during the week ended Oct. 8 for its first weekly loss in the past four. The greenback lost ground against five of the six major currencies we monitor; the exception was the Japanese yen and, even there, the gain was minimal. Short term sentiment is generally overdone, while medium term sentiment is coming off of an overbought condition versus the European currencies and near overbought versus the Canadian dollar and the Japanese yen. Short term momentum for the dollar index has turned back down, joining the medium term oscillator which remained weak even in the face of the dollar's recent rally. Since the medium term indicator has the potential to keep its downward bias into late November, it seems likely that any

dollar strength over the next several weeks will only be counter trend. There is important chart support just above 88.0 with interim support near 90.00-91.00. Substantial resistance exists at 93.25-93.50.

Pound sterling

Fundamental view: The pound remained near the U.S.\$/1.53 level in recent market activity, but depreciated versus the DM to DM/2.44. We continue to expect the pound to weaken against the dollar but strengthen against the DM, driven largely by projected changes in short-term interest rate differentials. Three-month pound Eurorates are forecast to decline by 75 basis points over the next twelve months compared to a 35 basis point rise in dollar rates and a 210 basis point fall in DM rates. Also underlying the pound's expected 12-month rise to DM/2.61 are our above-consensus forecast of 1994 U.K. growth at 3.2% and our below-consensus projection of no German growth in 1994. Our 12-month forecast for the U.S.\$/ rate is 1.41.

Technical view: The British pound gained 2.1% against the U.S. dollar during the week ended Oct. 8, making it the strongest currency among the six that we most regularly monitor. Both short and medium term sentiment readings are now near overbought levels. By contrast, both short and medium term momentum readings both have an upward bias and this, plus the breakout above a long standing trading range at 1.47-1.52 U.S.\$/P. (which is viewed as support) has likely improved the currency's prospects for still higher rally highs. We continue to believe that there is a good chance that 1.55 U.S.\$/P. resistance will be broken in coming weeks, paving the way for a possible challenge of important long term resistance at \$1.585-\$1.60. If this band is decisively pene-

trated, a case can be made that an important base will then be in place.

It is reasonable to suggest, therefore, that \$1.60 resistance is as important to the currency as is \$1.40 support. Versus the DM sterling has been relatively strong since late July, with the B.P./DM cross-rate moving from high just below 2.59 to a late September low just below 2.44. Short term momentum did not confirm these lows and still has an upward tilt, allowing a rally back to perhaps 2.50-2.53. However, medium term momentum remains weak and any such rally will likely be short lived. Lower lows, therefore, are still expected over the medium term.

Deutsche mark

Fundamental view: The dollar weakened to the 1.60 level against the DM in recent trading. In our view, any further weakness is likely to be temporary. Prospects for faster growth in the U.S. could be the catalyst that fuels a rally of the dollar against the Deutschmark and other European currencies. Our domestic analysts see the likelihood of 4.0%+ growth in the fourth quarter of this year as companies increase production to rebuild lean inventory positions. Faster U.S. growth is likely to result in a change of investor sentiment toward the dollar.

Meanwhile, we think the Bundesbank is likely to continue easing in the months ahead and look for short-term interest rates in Germany to decline at least 200 basis points by the end of 1994. A recent survey of industrial companies by the IFO research institute showed firms in the aggregate expect industrial production to decline 0.5% in 1994, following a steep 8% decline this year.

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Financial Markets
In co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close 15/10/93	Tokyo Close 14/10/93
Sterling Pound	1.5230	1.5215
Deutsche Mark	1.6015	1.6022
Swiss Franc	1.4045	1.4055
French Franc	5.6525	5.6643**
Japanese Yen	105.90	106.14
European Currency Unit	1.1810	1.1798**

1 Unit for 100
*European Opening at 10.00 a.m. LMT

Intercontinental Interest Rates

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.09	3.25	3.18	3.37
Sterling Pound	5.81	5.75	5.56	5.56
Deutsche Mark	6.62	6.56	6.18	5.87
Swiss Franc	4.43	4.37	4.19	3.93
French Franc	6.93	6.87	6.62	6.12
Japanese Yen	2.43	2.37	2.40	2.40
European Currency Unit	7.37	7.43	7.16	6.82

Interbank bid rates for 100 units of U.S. Dollar 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Precedent Metals

Commodity	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	365.35	7.20	Silver	4.42	0.100

21 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Multiplier

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6890	0.6910
Sterling Pound	1.0469	1.0521
Deutsche Mark	0.4297	0.4318
Swiss Franc	0.4899	0.4923
French Franc	0.1210	0.1222
Japanese Yen	0.6488	0.6520
Dutch Guilder	0.3820	0.3839
Swedish Krona	0.0435	0.0457
Italian Lira	0.0435	0.0457
Belgian Franc	0.0435	0.0457

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Friday.

U.S. \$1.00 costs	Canadian dollar
1.3248/58	Deutschmarks
1.6173/83	Dutch guilders
1.8190/00	Swiss francs
1.4298/08	Belgian francs
35.60/65	French francs
5.7150/50	Italian lire
1590.02/0	Japanese yen
107.05/15	Swedish crowns
7.9230/43	Norwegian crowns
7.1020/20	Danish crowns
6.5730/30	
\$1.5112/22	
One ounce of gold	\$365.20/365.70

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S. Africa's De Klerk, Mandela awarded Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO (AFP) — South African President Frederik De Klerk and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela were jointly awarded the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize for their role in peacefully eradicating apartheid, the Norwegian Nobel Committee announced.

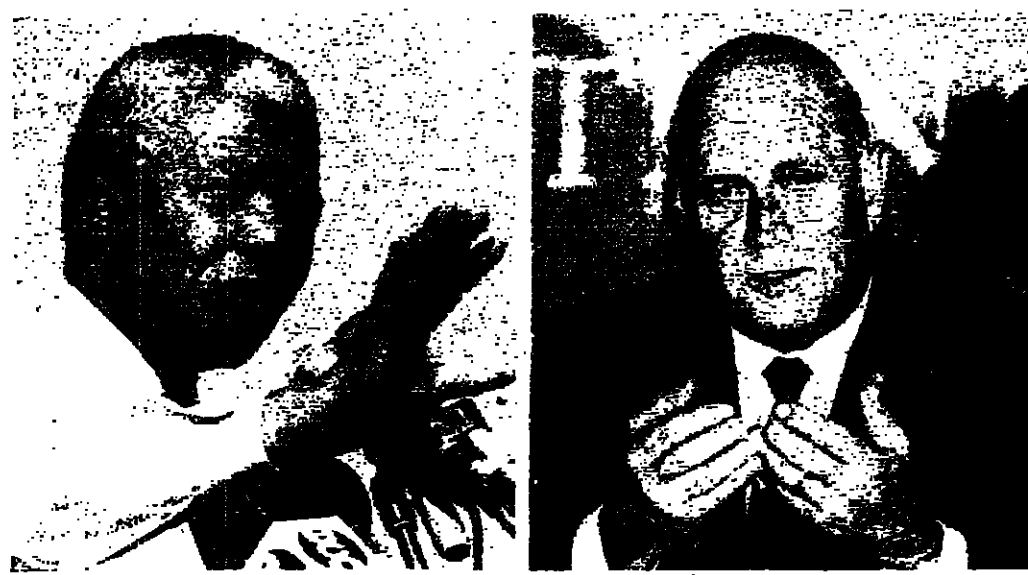
Committee Chairman Francis Sejersted said Mr. Mandela, 75, and Mr. De Klerk, 57, have shown personal integrity and great political courage in laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa. "Mandela's and De Klerk's constructive policy of peace and reconciliation also points the way to the peaceful resolution of similar deep-rooted conflicts elsewhere in the world," he added.

Mr. De Klerk freed Mr. Mandela in February 1990 after the black anti-apartheid leader spent 28 years in jail. Mr. Mandela, who succeeded Oliver Tambo as ANC head on July 5, 1991, is the third black South African and second ANC leader to win the award after ANC President Chief Albert Lutuli in 1961 and Archbishop Desmond Tutu in 1984.

Mr. Mandela is widely expected to win South Africa's first non-racial election next on April 27 and succeed Mr. De Klerk as president.

Mr. De Klerk, who replaced Pieter Both as president in 1989, lifted the ban on the ANC on Feb. 2, 1990, paving the way for negotiations to eradicate the apartheid policy of racial segregation.

Mr. De Klerk and Mr. Mandela were more than 1,200



Recent file photos of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela (left) and South African

President F.W. De Klerk who were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (AFP photo)

kilometres (750 miles) apart when the announcement was made.

Mr. De Klerk was holidaying at the Dehoop, a south coast nature reserve 300 kilometres (188 miles) from Cape Town.

It was not known exactly where Mr. Mandela was but he was believed to be at his home in the posh northern Johannesburg suburb of Houghton, recuperating from a gruelling three-week trip to the United States and Europe from which he returned Friday morning.

Mr. De Klerk, saying he was "deeply honoured" at being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, declared Friday that the credit must go to all South Africans committed to peace.

"I trust that the awarding of

this prize to two South Africans will motivate all South Africans to rededicate themselves to the peaceful resolution of our problems and that it will inspire us all to work for a new and better society," he said.

The president said in a statement issued by his office that the award "gives further international recognition to the process which South African leaders — and the South African people — began more than three years ago."

"However," he warned, "we dare not be complacent. There are still far too many leaders who have not committed themselves fully to the negotiation process. There are still too many people and parties who continue to use the rhetoric of

racial hatred, armed struggle and war.

"There are still far too many South Africans who continue to suffer the effects of mindless and brutal violence," he said.

More than 12,000 people have died in political violence since the democratisation process began three years ago, according to figures provided by the Human Rights Commission, a left-wing watchdog group.

Criminal violence has claimed more than 20,000 lives in 1992 alone, according to the Law and Order Ministry.

The African National Congress (ANC) Friday welcomed the award to Mr. Mandela.

"The ANC welcomes the

Bosnia enclave shelled, forest on fire

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — Bosnian Serbs and Croats shelled the Muslim enclave of Magaj killing three people and wounding eight and starting a forest fire, Muslim-controlled Sarajevo Radio reported Friday.

Muslims in the embattled enclave and nearby Tesanj, which shelter 143,000 starving people in north central Bosnia, repeated an appeal for food and medicine after Serb red tape forced two U.N. aid convoys to turn back Thursday.

The towns have been inaccessible to road aid convoys since June 1 and many people were reported to be starving. The radio said that 500 people expelled by Bosnian Croats from Prozor, Livno and the Kupres area had reached the central Muslim town of Bugojno, bringing the number of refugees to have arrived in the town in the past month to 3,000.

Sarajevo, which sustained heavy shelling Thursday, appeared quiet Friday morning.

Two Spanish U.N. peacekeepers have been slightly wounded in heavy shelling by Bosnian Croat forces of the Muslim section of the southern Bosnian city of Mostar, a U.N. spokesman said Friday.

A total of 54 shells exploded Thursday in eastern Mostar, U.N. spokesman Bill Aikman said.

The two Spaniards have since been evacuated, the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman added. Other than Mostar and Sarajevo, Aikman said Bosnia had been "reasonably calm" during the past 24 hours.

On Thursday, tanks fired shots in the Dobrinja area close to Sarajevo Airport and there were exchanges of small arms fire in several parts of the city.

General Jean Cot, commander of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, has protested about a recent "disgraceful" attack on Belgian peacekeepers by Serb guards, a statement released here Friday said.

Gen. Cot lodged a formal complaint with Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff General Momočilo Perić, following an incident Oct. 9 which left three Belgian soldiers wounded, the UNPROFOR spokesman said.

The assault occurred at a U.N. checkpoint at Batina Bridge in northeast Croatia which links Serbia to the self-proclaimed Serb Republic of Krajina in Croatia.

A party of 16 armed Serbian guards forced their way across the bridge and assaulted the UNPROFOR officers on duty there when they attempted to disarm them.

The Serbian guards were reported to be members of the "Brigade Of Tigers," a paramilitary group which protects Serbian leaders in Krajina.

A planned exchange of thousands of prisoners of war between Muslim and Croatian forces was put off at least until next week and a Croatian military official rejected a suggestion from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the exchange.

Menem undergoes emergency surgery

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine President Carlos Menem, architect of his country's economic turnaround, was recovering in a hospital Friday after emergency surgery on a blocked artery feeding his brain.

Doctors said Mr. Menem, 63 and a keen sportsman, had arteriosclerosis — an age-related hardening of blood vessels — and diabetes.

Mr. Menem was rushed Thursday to a heart clinic after he fell ill, cancelling a trip to Chile.

But Mr. Menem did not hand over power to his younger brother, Eduardo, the president of the Argentine Senate, who under constitutional rules would be the next in command.

Mr. Menem's former vice president, Eduardo Duhalde, who quit two years ago to become governor of the rich and powerful province of Buenos Aires, quickly quashed speculation that Mr. Menem's health scare could have political repercussions.

"It's an absolutely minor event which will be overcome in a few days' time," Mr. Duhalde told reporters.

Koreas make no headway in talks on envoy swap

SEOUL (R) — South and North Korea met at their border for the second time in 10 days Friday but failed to settle a bitter row over inspection of suspected nuclear arms plants in the North.

A Southern spokesman said the two sides broke up after two and half hours of fruitless talks on a proposed exchange of special envoys.

"The two sides only agreed to meet again on Oct. 25, there is no sign the exchange visit of special envoys will take place in the near future," the spokesman said.

The outcome dashed budding hopes the Koreas were on the road to conciliation, early reports from the border having indicated the chief delegates of the two sides would meet privately after the official session.

But the Southern spokesman said a miscommunication from the talks venue of Panmunjom, straddling the heavily-fortified demilitarised zone (DMZ), had caused the false optimism.

Seoul's chief delegate Song Young-Dae told Northern delegates he hoped the envoy exchange could take place this month.

But Northern officials again demanded Seoul first declare a halt to its annual "Team Spirit" military exercises with the United States, war games that the North says are a dress rehearsal for invasion.

Mr. Song said Friday Seoul was ready to study "flexibly" the Northern call for an end to "Team Spirit," but only if the North first cleared up suspicions over its nuclear ambi-

Russian heartland rocks as Soviets are stamped out

MOSCOW (AFP) — The upheaval that rocked Moscow earlier this month has slowly moved to the Russian heartland as Bolshevik-era Soviets battle President Boris Yeltsin's hand-picked regional administrators for power.

There have so far been no reports of regional deputies barricading themselves in local parliament buildings as happened in Moscow, but the dismantling of councils in Russia's 89 republics, districts, territories and regions is nevertheless facing resistance.

About 15 regional councils have defied the dissolution order, according to reports from news agencies and newspapers, forcing local governors to unilaterally seize power and claim control over local finances.

Several Russian republics, who were "advised" by Mr. Yeltsin to follow suit and hold early elections to their parliament, have also been dragging their feet, presidential adviser Nikolai Medvedev said.

The defiance from certain pockets in the country raised questions as to whether Mr. Yeltsin would be forced to take firmer measures to force regions to comply.

The 15 diehard regional councils were among 23 Soviets that opposed Mr. Yeltsin's Sept. 21 decree dissolving parliament and sided with the legislature in its armed revolt.

"This could lead to 23 vedoes," commented the Russian newspaper Moscow News in a reference to the province that fiercely opposed Republican rule in France during its revolution.

"We could have 23 regional conflicts... or wars," it added.

Mr. Yeltsin a week ago announced that the Soviet would be replaced by new leg-

islative bodies and suggested that local deputies be elected on Dec. 12 along with members of the new Federal Assembly.

He said all powers of the Soviets would be transferred pending the elections to Kremlin-appointed governors who are representatives of executive authority in the regions.

The administrator of the Chelyabinsk region in the Russian Urals, Vadim Solovoy, Friday announced he was unilaterally dissolving the local legislature which had refused to comply to Mr. Yeltsin's decree, ITAR-TASS reported.

He said that criminal proceedings would be launched against the leaders of the Soviet for their role in supporting the armed parliament rebellion in Moscow and charged that the local parliament had refused to revise its condemnation of Mr. Yeltsin's decree dissolving the parliament.

Other anti-Yeltsin Soviets in the central Russian city of Volodga and the Siberian centre of Irkutsk have retracted their resolutions condemning Mr. Yeltsin's decree.

Mr. Yeltsin's adviser on relations with the Russian hinterland, Nikolai Medvedev, complained this week that republics, which enjoy a greater autonomy from Moscow, were "delaying self-reformation," ITAR-TASS reported.

The coal-rich Komi Republic, Mordovia in central Russia and Kabardino-Balkaria in the Russian Caucasus were attempting to postpone elections until next year, the adviser said.

The parliament of Buryatia Friday decided to extend its mandate until March 1994, ITAR-TASS reported while the Jewish Autonomous Region of Birobidjan, in eastern Siberia, decided to ignore the order altogether, ITAR-TASS said.

Torture is getting worse in China: official paper

PEKING (AFP) — Torture in China has become more frequent and ruthless in some places despite a nearly two-year attempt to stop it, according to an official newspaper.

In March, prosecutors said 1,687 cases of police and justice officials extracting confessions by torture had been investigated since 1988, when Peking signed the U.N. Convention Against Torture.

China's top prosecutor Zhang Sining also vowed at the time to crack down on torture and punish any offenders, in line with a decision announced in January of last year.

But in one of the most detailed and critical exposes of torture in China, the Henan Legal News said that in Henan province alone, 41 criminals and innocent suspects were killed by torture from 1990 to 1992.

Seventeen, or more than 40 per cent of the victims, died last year, during which 62 cases of torture were uncovered, 24 per cent more than 1991.

"Recalling the last year, there is no doubt that the problem of torture still exists. The trend of torture has not declined," the paper said. "On the contrary, more and more bloody incidents have occurred."

With the figures representing just one province, the report was an indication of a national trend of persistent torture, as alleged by Western governments and human rights

Clinton considers ways to pressure Haiti

WASHINGTON (R) — President Bill Clinton, angered by the refusal of Haiti's military leaders to give up power, discussed with his top foreign policy advisers how to force them out of power in Haiti.

Mr. Clinton Thursday also strongly condemned the killing of Haitian Justice Minister Guy Malary, 50, saying it was a "desperate attempt to thwart the will of the Haitian people for democracy." White House Communications Director Mark Gearan said.

A senior White House official said measures being considered against Haiti were re-imposition of U.S. sanctions, such as freezing Haitian assets in the United States and restricting Haitian travel to the United States.

Mr. Clinton is expected to announce over the next few days what form the sanctions enforcement will take. He did not rule out use of U.S. warships.

He told a news conference: "Blockade is a term of art in international law which is associated with a declaration of war, so I have to be careful in using that word."

Defence officials said the United States is considering moving warships into waters off Haiti to enforce the trade sanctions, but no final decision had been made.

A senior House of Representatives Democrat, representative Charles Rangel of New York, said the assassination justified a U.N. military intervention in Haiti. "I think we've reached the end of diplomatic initiatives," he told reporters.

Another Democratic congressman, Joseph Kennedy, called for a U.S. military embargo or blockade against Haiti and a ban on commercial flights to Haiti.

The Washington Post, in its Friday edition, quoted a senior official as saying naval enforcement was "the least" of the military options under consideration.

PHNOM PENH (R) — Weeping German U.N. medical staff in Cambodia reacted with shock and anger Friday to the murder of one of their colleagues.

"I told the parents and wives I would bring all my staff home," said senior commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfgang Siebert, breaking into tears.

"We're more than 10,000 kilometres (6,000 miles) from our home country. We've spent a lot of time giving help to the Cambodian people and this is the thanks," he said.

Sergeant Alexander Arndt of Hildesheim in Hanover was shot dead by unknown assailants Thursday night while driving with a fellow sergeant in search of a petrol station.

Sgt. Arndt, an intensive care nurse, became the first German peacekeeper to die since the 150-strong medical contingent was deployed to Cambodia.

"UNTAC came here on a humanitarian mission to help the Cambodian people — what has happened is unfathomable," a stunned Colonel Siebert said, referring to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

Colonel Siebert said he would try to motivate and counsel his staff not to harbour ill feelings towards Cambodians as a result of Sgt. Arndt's murder.

The German medical contingent, which has treated more than 100,000 Cambodian outpatients, is scheduled to leave for home on Oct. 31st.

After dinner at the La Paillote Restaurant, a popular spot for off-duty U.N. personnel, the two men driving a U.N.-marked four wheel drive pick-

up truck looked for a petrol station before heading back to base.

Close to the UNTAC Headquarters in central Phnom Penh their vehicle was overtaken by two men on a motorcycle who produced a heavy calibre pistol and fired three or four shots into the car, said Colonel Siebert.

"The first shot was deadly," he said, adding the bullet entered under Sgt. Arndt's left arm, passed through his heart and lodged in his right side.

A second shot wounded the other sergeant in the knee and a third shot lodged in the left fender of the vehicle.

Despite his wound, the German managed to drive to the field hospital five kilometres away where, despite 40 minutes of resuscitation attempts, Sgt. Arndt died.



An unidentified family member stands over the body of Haitian Justice Minister Guy Malary Thursday after the minister and his bodyguards were gunned down in Port-Au-Prince (AFP photo)

Asked if the president had ruled out using U.S. ground forces, the official, according to the Post, said: "We will not rule out anything."

Mr. Malary's death further angered a White House already frustrated by the refusal of Haiti's military leaders to turn over power to democratically elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide by the end of the month.

Mr. Aristide, exiled in a September 1991 coup, said in a statement: "I strenuously deplore the assassination and urgently call for an end to the senseless acts of violence against the Haitian people."

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali warned political assassins in Haiti the United Nations would redouble its efforts to restore democracy in the Caribbean nation.

The U.N. chief expressed condolences to the family of Mr. Malary, his two bodyguards and a fourth unidentified person, shot down by gunmen in Port-Au-Prince.

"I also express my deep sympathy with (exiled) President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, with Prime Minister Robert Malval and with the people of Haiti on their loss," he said.

U.N. German medic killed in Cambodia

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China bans Hong Kong film companies

PEKING (AFP) — Peking, in its latest bid to strengthen ideological control, has warned foreign film-makers working in China to submit to censorship by slapping a ban on two Hong Kong production firms. The authorities banned domestic studios from cooperating with Longwick Production Ltd. and Success (HK) Film Production Ltd. and barred the two companies from importing films to the mainland, the China Daily said Friday.

The English-language daily said some overseas producers had violated Chinese regulations that require official approval of scenes in Sino-foreign films both before shooting and before release. Some companies made two versions or smuggled films abroad, it quoted China Film Co-Production Corp. President Zheng Guangang as saying, adding that some productions had been submitted to international film festivals.

China withdrew its official entry from the Locarno Film Festival in Switzerland in August after organisers accepted Peking Bastards, a film by Chinese Director Zhang Yuan documenting a thriving youth counter-culture here, as a Hong Kong entrant. Officials said the film's Hong Kong production company had violated regulations by failing to get permission or pay fees to shoot here.

Peking reacted similarly to the inclusion of Zhang's film and Tian Zhuangzhuang's Blue Kite in the recent Tokyo Film Festival. A film official refused to confirm whether the banned Hong Kong production companies were responsible for these films. Zheng was quoted as calling the breach of contract conditions "intolerable" saying such actions had damaged China's reputation and caused economic loss to Chinese studios. Most "overseas editions" included unapproved pornography or violence, he said.

The statement was released in New York as Dr. Ghali was in Cairo at the beginning of a trip through Africa.

The U.N. Security Council Wednesday reimposed an oil and arms embargo on Haiti because the Haitian army and police were violating the July agreement under which Mr. Aristide is supposed to return to Port-Au-Prince.

The action came after Haitians refused to allow 200 U.S. military trainers to land on the island.

In another show of defiance against international pressure, members of a pro-military group marched into parliament, briefly held some legislators hostage and expressed their support for army chief General Raoul Cedras, local radio reported.

Book: Bob Hope had extramarital sex life

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Bob Hope traded girlfriends with Bing Crosby and kept beautiful women in apartments near his home so he could visit them on his "midnight strolls," *Globe* says. Marx's son claims in an authorised biography of the comedian. A Hope spokesman described *The Secret Life Of Bob Hope* by Arthur Marx as "just a lot of old stuff, nothing new." Marx, whose book is being published this month, said the 90-year-old entertainer had an active extramarital sex life. "It's believed Bob Hope has made love to more beautiful women than Errol Flynn, my uncle Chico and Bing Crosby combined," Marx wrote. Stories of Hope's sexual activities have circulated in Hollywood for decades, some privately told by the comedian himself. An occasional magazine article touched on them, but Hope always brushed aside the reports publicly. Marx's book is the first to suggest such activities. Among its allegations as excerpted in this week's supermarket tabloid, *Star*:

"Hope and Crosby used to trade girlfriends — the bimbo, one-night-stand types so common on studio lots. If Crosby found a girl he thought was particularly good in bed, he'd promptly introduce her to Hope, and vice versa."

Hope once told an agent about an appearance: "The Money's OK. Just be sure to get me the best hotel suite, the best masseur and the best hooker in town."

Hope kept beautiful women in apartments near his suburban Toluca Lake home and visited them during his midnight strolls.

Hope often chose beauties for his overseas tours from those he expected would bed with him.

Dolores Hope, the comedian's wife for 59 years, was aware of her husband's transgressions but would never divorce him because of her Roman Catholic religion. "I think Bob has done a lot of good things in the world," Marx said in a telephone interview Wednesday. "I'm not throwing rocks; I'm just telling the story of his life. If a few rocks come at him, that's the way he lived." Asked for a reply, Hope publicist Ward Grant said: "We're not dignifying the book with any comment. I always deplore those who make a living off the degradation of others. I hope (Marx) makes a lot of money off the book so he can buy his own damned life." Marx, 72, has written a book about his father, *Life With Groucho* (He threatened to sue me), as well as unauthorized biographies of Red Skelton, Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, Mickey Rooney and Samuel Goldwyn.

Becker, Edberg and Chang out of Tokyo event

TOKYO (R) — Boris Becker followed Stefan Edberg and Michael Chang out of the 1 million Tokyo Indoor Tennis Tournament Friday, losing to defending champion Ivan Lendl.

Lendl, who has slipped to 18th in the world from being number one during the 1980s, reached the semifinals with an emphatic 6-3 1-6 7-6 win over the second-seeded Becker.

The defeat meant none of the top three seeds made it into the last four. Edberg, the number one, was beaten 6-4 6-4 by American Todd Martin, while third seed Chang lost 4-6 6-3 7-6 to unseeded Greg Rusedski of Canada.

The 33-year-old Lendl, who has won the Tokyo title four times, had been through a dismal season until he came to Tokyo, losing in the first round of nine tournaments and winning only one event.

But the ninth-seeded Lendl was back on form Friday, executing crisp baseline shots and consistently passing a frustrated Becker at the net.

Becker, the world number three, saw his first serve desert him in the tiebreak.

Lendl just beat the German in the fourth round of the 1992 U.S. Open and Friday's win put their career head-to-head score at 11-10 in the Czech-born American's favor.

Edberg, like Lendl, has suffered a poor season and his lackluster performance Friday gave the 10th-seeded Martin an unexpectedly easy victory.

Edberg, who has won only one title this year and has slipped to sixth in the world rankings, looked uneasy from the outset.

The usually immaculate Swede, who won here in 1987 and 1991, lost his first service game and continued to serve badly throughout the match.

Martin took advantage of his off-color play and lack of concentration and, with his aggressive game, pushed Edberg into making countless unforced errors.

Edberg paid tribute to his opponent, who won by taking risks.

"Todd played pretty well today," said the Swede. "He had a few chances and took more chances than I did."

"I had a few chances to break him but every time when I had a chance, I missed the ball by an inch or something... It was a pretty close match but he took the opportunities and that really did the difference," Edberg said.

But the Swede hopes to move up to the top five by the end of the year and do better in 1994.

"Next year is another year. Hopefully, I'll have a little bit more consistent year and I'd like to play as well as I can at the French Open," added Edberg, who has won only one title in Madrid in April this season.

England may miss World Cup finals

LONDON (Agencies) — Its team was embarrassed on the field and its fans disgraced on the streets, England soccer had a bad hangover Thursday.

For the first time since 1978, England will likely miss the World Cup finals. The nation's only consolation is that it probably won't suffer the embarrassment of having its soccer hooligans running rampant in the United States.

The 2-0 loss Wednesday night to the Netherlands virtually eliminated England's finals hopes, and 600 arrests of English fans in Rotterdam dashed any promise that fan violence is on the wane.

"I think they're a disgrace," Prime Minister John Major said. "I think they're an embarrassment to this country and we must look to see what action we can take to stop it occurring again."

British papers screamed one-word headlines of "shame" and "disgrace" to describe the mayhem. Similar words were also used to denounce the officiating at the game.

Manager Graham Taylor was furious that Dutch striker Ronald Koeman was not thrown out of the match after a foul on David Platt during a breakaway at the edge of the penalty area in the second half. Minutes later, Koeman nailed a free kick to give the Netherlands the lead.

"FIFA rules say the man who scored Holland's first goal should not have been on the field," Taylor said. "He was the last line of defense and should have gone off. The referee didn't apply himself as honestly or bravely as he should have done."

The press, which has been calling for Taylor's head to roll since embarrassing losses to Norway and the United States early this summer, was largely on the manager's side for a change.

"Cheats Taylor fury at re-

feree," headlined the Daily Mirror, and the Sun added: "You can only feel sorry for him this morning."

"End of the world: Dutch crush sad Taylor's finals dream," said the Daily Star. "They carved out Graham Taylor's epitaph in blood here last night. It read simply — is there any justice left in the world?"

Other papers were not so sympathetic, noting that the Dutch team was robbed of a goal when Frank Rijkaard was ruled offside before putting the ball in the net in the first half. Television replays appeared to show Rijkaard's position was legal before the pass was sent his way.

"Managers mistakes come home to roost," said the Times, which focused on Taylor's five controversial lineup changes from England's 3-0 victory in Poland last month. The Evening Standard implored that the Football Association should "find the next England manager now."

Taylor insisted he would see out his contract, which expires next June.

"I have never not honoured a contract, and we have one World Cup qualifying game to go," Taylor said. "From my point of view there has got to be some dignity about these things."

An FA spokesman said Taylor's future would not be discussed until after the final game at San Marino, which England must win by seven goals — while hoping Poland beats the Netherlands — to qualify for the finals.

The United Kingdom, which boasts itself at the birthplace of the game, now faces the embarrassing prospect of not being represented in the finals for the first time since 1938.

Scotland is out for the first time since 1970 and Northern Ireland is also eliminated. Wales, whose only previous appearance came in 1958,

needs to beat Romania in its final game to stage off the shutout, barring an England miracle.

But across the Irish Sea, Englishman Jack Charlton is managing Ireland to its second berth in a row, though its hopes were dealt a setback Wednesday in a 3-1 loss to Spain. Ireland now needs to beat Northern Ireland next month to qualify.

The defeat was Ireland's first in a full international at Dublin in eight years, prompting one chain of Irish bookmakers to offer a refund of more than 30,000 Irish pounds (\$43,800) in bets placed on the home team.

"We are giving the money back to punters who bet on Ireland to win to help ease the depression which has overcome the nation," spokesman Stewart Kenny of Paddy Power Bookmakers said. "I think the least the bookmakers in England could do is to do the same for all the people who backed England."

English bookmakers are unlikely to match the generosity of their Irish counterparts. Instead, William Hill is quoting Howard Wilkinson, who took Leeds to the English League title in 1992, as a 7-2 favorite to be named the next England manager. England is a long-shot 16-1 to qualify for the finals.

Meanwhile the German referee criticised by England manager Taylor for his decisions in the World Cup match defended his actions Thursday.

"I felt I referred to game objectively. Three or four officials from FIFA told me that afterwards as well," Karl-Josef Assenmacher told Reuters.

"I felt it was neither myself nor the players' night tonight. It was about incidents that the match officials failed to deal with properly," Taylor said after the match.

"I haven't watched it on television because I haven't

had time," Assenmacher said of the incident. "But the way I saw it, it wasn't so bad, that's why I only gave the yellow card."

"I asked the linesman, did he feel it was a professional foul and he said: 'No, I did not see it as a professional foul,'" Assenmacher had plenty of sympathy for England, who he said had been "very fair on the pitch."

"I understand that England are very disappointed. Their chances of qualifying now are minimal, and England are a team that belong at a World Cup," he said.

"The English played very well and they could have gone ahead themselves. I'm sure that's why they are even more disappointed. But I think you have to act in a fair manner."

"You have to say well, OK, we were unlucky, and not blame the referee."

U.S. World Cup officials expressed both sadness and relief at the prospect of England's likely failure to qualify for next year's World Cup tournament in the United States.

"England has a long soccer history and sadly it seems unlikely that they'll be in the World Cup," said spokesman John Griffin Thursday from World Cup USA 1994's New York office.

The absence of England, and their infamous following of hooligan fans, would lighten the security load for the 24-nation tournament.

World Cup USA 1994 Chairman Alan Rothenberg, who was part of a U.S. delegation in Rotterdam for the match, put the England result in perspective.

"On the one hand, you had to lose one of the great powers... that really hurts. On the other hand, we can live without the hooligans," Rothenberg was quoted as saying by USA Today.

"The Dutch have some, too, but they are a distant second."



John De Wolf of Netherlands (right) and England's Alan

Shearer duel for the ball during the World Cup qualifier in

Rotterdam Wednesday (AFP photo)

Roger Kelly, in charge of security at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, where the World Cup final will be played next July, said he wasn't worried by what he saw in Rotterdam.

"What we saw last night would not create a major problem for us in Los Angeles," Kelly said.

A U.S. delegation will be observing security arrangements in Qatar, where six nations — including Iraq, Iran and North Korea — began play off Friday for two berths from the Asian Group.

"The Americans are what you might describe as a little nervous about the possibility of such teams qualifying," said Asian Football Confederation (AFC) General Secretary Peter Velappan.

France staggered by loss

A disbelieving French press Thursday compared France's stunning World Cup qualifier loss against Israel to Goliath's defeat by David, and worried that a seemingly sure berth in

the 1994 finals might now slip away.

"I feel like the sky fell on my head," said French Captain Jean-Pierre Papin.

The confident French headed into Wednesday night's match unbeaten in seven straight World Cup qualifiers and holding first place in the six-team Group 6. A win over Israel would have guaranteed a trip to the United States next year.

Israel was last in the group, without a victory, and had lost 4-0 to France in Tel Aviv.

An upset seemed impossible, and with seven minutes left at rain-soaked Parc Des Princes the French held a 2-1 lead.

"We had the victory in our hands," said French coach Gerard Houllier, recalling the incredible turnaround that produced two swift Israeli goals and one of France's most stingy defeats.

"It was an enormous disappointment," Houllier said. "It was an accident, a huge mistake... There was collec-

tive breakdown, especially in clearing the ball."

The French can still redeem themselves and join the 24-team finals in the United States, but the challenge is one they hoped to avoid. They play Bulgaria at home on Nov. 17, needing at least a tie to make the finals. Bulgaria, which beat France 2-0 in Sofia last year at the start of the qualifications, will get the berth if it wins.

"Now we'll see if we're men," Papin said. "I'm sure the Bulgarians will be super-motivated. But that doesn't scare me. We have a score to settle with them."

Papin and fellow striker Eric Cantona expressed disappointment with the crowd at Parc Des Princes. Many seats were empty, and the fans on hand were relatively unenthusiastic, even whistling derisively when Papin missed a good scoring chance in the second half.

A loss to Bulgaria, and exclusion from the World Cup finals, would be an almost unbearable blow for French soccer.

Short optimistic after steady draw in title chess match

LONDON (R) — Briton Nigel Short continued his revival in the World Chess Championship Thursday with a solid draw in game 17 of his title challenge, neutralising Garry Kasparov's advantage of the first move.

Short, 28, shrugged off early pressure from the world champion, even managing to gain the upper hand after a clever sequence of moves which Kasparov said he had seen but

mistakenly ruled out as not possible.

The players disagreed about their position before Kasparov's error. Short considering it equal while Kasparov, now leading the 24-game series by 11 points to six, said he stood better.

At a news conference in London's Savoy Theatre, Kasparov was asked why he had committed so many oversights in the match.

"I'm not playing well, that's a good answer — it's the only answer," he replied.

"I'd like to remind people that if you look closely enough, a normal game of chess is riddled with errors, even at the World Championship level," he said.

He said he felt "a little rush of excitement" when he wrested the advantage from Kasparov, but realised it was not enough to win.

Short refused initially to comment on discussions on changing the format of the match — Kasparov earlier mentioned speeding the games up — to provide greater entertainment if the result of the match is decided before game 24.

Short later told Reuters he was firmly against any exhibition games and fully intended to exercise his right to play all 24 games as serious encounters.

Celtic wait on Macari

GLASGOW, Scotland (AFP) — Celtic face a race against time to have Lou Macari installed as boss before Saturday's clash with top-of-the-table Hibernian.

Negotiations over compensation to Macari's current club, Stoke City, are dragging on with the English Club holding out for £500,000.

But Celti who have debts,

approaching £5 million, see that as unrealistic as Macari has only eight months to go on his current contract. They are believed to have offered £75,000.

If there is no breakthrough, Frank Connor will pick the side to face the Premier Division pace-setters at Easter Road. Defeat would leave Celtic six points adrift of Hibs.

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The bid is financed by Islamic Development Bank (IDB) - Jeddah
The bidding documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department, until 2:00 p.m. local time Monday 15.11.1993, application for documents should be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of JD (300) for each set of bidding documents.
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Sameh Madani
Managing Director

<p>TODAY</p> <p>PHILADELPHIA PACINO — in SCENT OF A WOMAN Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9 Thursday and Friday at 11:00 a.m. BEETHOVEN</p>	<p>CONCORD CONCORD '1' Datsen Howmen — in Accidental Hero Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 CONCORD '2' Faten Hamameh — in Land of Dreams Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 6:00, 8:15, 10:15</p>	<p>PLAZA Sharihan in: The greatest musical film "Crystal" Shows at 12:30, 3:00, 5:00, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Nabil Al Mashini Theatre presents a play entitled: Al ilm Nuron A popular political comedy Actors: Abeer Issa, Daoud Jalajel, Hassan Al Shaer, Fuad Shomali In addition to other comedians Every night at 8:15 Tickets are sold all day</p>	<p>Nabil & Haham's Tel: 625133 AHLAN THEATRE The political comedy. WELCOME ARAB SUMMIT Daily 8:30 p.m. The theatre closes Saturday and Sunday English synopsis available</p>
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NEWS IN BRIEF

Arafat tells unions to move to Jericho

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has invited PLO-linked unions and organisations to move to the West Bank town of Jericho after Israel starts to withdraw in December. PLO officials said on Friday Mr. Arafat made the invitation in a meeting with Revolutionary Council members of the PLO's mainstream Movement Fatah. "This will permit the unification of the inside and outside wings of the unions and organisations," a participant at the meeting quoted him as saying. There are 14 PLO-linked unions, mostly based in Tunis or Amman. Hayder Ibrahim, secretary general of Palestine Trade Unions Federation, told Reuters he did not expect it to happen soon. "I believe that this will need negotiations with Israel," he said. Israel said that during the five years of interim self-rule agreed with the PLO, it will control immigration to the West Bank and Gaza Strip. But it said it was ready to allow exiled Palestinians who will be part of the self-rule Palestinian authority to return home after negotiations.

Senate lifts U.S. sanctions on PLO

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Senate approved early Friday the Middle East peace facilitating act allowing President Bill Clinton to lift U.S. sanctions against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The bill extends the authorisation to April 1, 1994, amending a House of Representatives version that only made it good through January 1. Lawmakers argued that despite the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) peace accord of Sept. 13, Congress needed to keep the organisation under close watch. The measure allows Mr. Clinton to waive a federal ban against the PLO operating offices in the United States or receiving funds through international organisations. Following the Israeli-PLO agreement granting limited autonomy to the Israeli-occupied territories, the United States has moved to improve its ties with the PLO, previously shunned for its link to "terrorist" activities.

Israeli and Arab babies named "peace"

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — Israeli and Palestinian parents are setting a new trend by naming their children "Shalom" and "Salaam" in anticipation of peace following the Sept. 13 autonomy agreement, a newspaper reported Friday. The daily Yediot Aharanot said 150 Jewish babies had been given the name Shalom or peace in the last month. And dozens of Palestinian parents had opted for Salaam in the occupied territories, the newspaper said without providing exact figures. The autonomy agreement came into effect in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho on Wednesday.

Pakistani, Afghan beheaded for drug trafficking

RIYADH (AFP) — A sabre-wielding executioner beheaded a Pakistani and an Afghan for heroin smuggling in full public view in a square here Friday, the Interior Ministry said in a statement. The Pakistani, Mir Salam Nur Mohammad, and the Afghan, Nadr Mohammad Shah Gul, were the 76th and 77th common criminals to lose their heads in the kingdom this year. Drug smugglers, dealers and addicts have faced the death penalty in this strict society since 1987.

Cartoonist jailed for allegedly depicting Khomeini

TEHRAN (AFP) — An Iranian cartoonist who allegedly sketched the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been jailed for 10 years. Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Yazdi said Friday. Manoocheh Karimzadeh was arrested shortly after the cartoon was published in the April 1992 issue of Farad, a little-known science magazine in Iran. It depicted a bearded man playing soccer with an amputated hand and leg. Mr. Yazdi, speaking at Friday prayers, said, however, that the magazine's managing director had been acquitted of his charges. The picture, which was intended to show the poor state of Iranian soccer, was thought to resemble Ayatollah Khomeini, the founder of the Islamic Republic, and was judged offensive to Islam. It outraged religious leaders, with hardliners calling for the execution of the publisher and cartoonist. Newspapers had said earlier that Mr. Karimzadeh was given one year in prison and fined \$350.

Iran to train commando forces

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iran is to create a special commando force to battle anti-government rebels and maintain security in its western province of Kurdistan, Interior Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati said quoted by Tehran Radio Friday. Mr. Besharati, who was speaking to reporters in the city of Sanandaj in Kurdistan, vowed to restore security to the area, which has been a scene of battles between Kurdish rebels and government troops. "Security is our main slogan, and we are organising a special task force to seriously deal with the problem of insecurity in Kurdistan," he said. The minister called on both the army and the revolutionary guards to assist the police in creating the force. Iran, which accuses the opposition Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI) of carrying out "terrorist acts," launched cross-border attacks against rebel bases inside Iraq in July and August.

U.S. troops converting to Islam

ABU DHABI (AFP) — U.S. sailors, who converted to Islam in droves during the 1991 Gulf war, are continuing to do so on their tours of duty in the oil-rich region, according to a report published here Friday. Britons are the least interested of all Western visitors in learning about the region's religious culture, while Filipinos were the most zealous converts to Islam, the report added.



CHARITY WALK: Her Royal Highness Princess Aishah Bint Al Hussein Thursday stood in for Her Majesty Queen Noor in leading a charity march organised by the Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) to mark the National Day for Cerebral Palsy. The march started from Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel and ended in Al Ahli club premises. Taking part in the march were 1,500 people. CPF President Fakhri Bilbeisi, who took part in the march, said the event was aimed at raising awareness of the nature of cerebral palsy, explaining its reasons and means of prevention and raising funds to support the foundation's projects (Petra photo)

Yeltsin calls referendum to approve new constitution

MOSCOW (AFP) — President Boris Yeltsin Friday announced a referendum on a new Russian constitution to be held on Dec. 12. The same day as the general elections.

The referendum on the still-to-be published draft would give the choice of constitution to the "undeniable power of the people," Mr. Yeltsin said in the decree announcing the measure.

If voters approve the draft, the new constitution will come into force as soon as the referendum results are published, ITAR-TASS reported, citing the presidential press service.

The draft constitution, which replaces the Soviet text of 1978, will be published on Nov. 10. It is currently being prepared by a second constitutional conference, which began work Friday.

The new constitution is expected to give greater power to an executive presidency. Voters will have to reply 'yes' or 'no' to a single question: "Do you accept the constitution of the Russian federation?"

The decision to opt for a referendum comes at the end of several months of trying to get a reformed constitution past conservative politicians elected in the Soviet era.

Faced with the opposition of the conservative-dominated parliament, Mr. Yeltsin tried to get Russia's regional representatives to pass a new basic law.

But the constitutional conference which met in July encountered greater difficulty than Mr. Yeltsin expected as the various regions bargained for greater autonomy.

By dissolving parliament by decree last month, and getting troops to drive the headline deputies out of parliament on Oct. 4, Mr. Yeltsin cleared the decks for reform, and popular endorsement through plebiscite.

Former Russian Vice-President Alexander Rutskoi and former Speaker of Parliament Ruslan Khasbulatov have been charged with "organising mass disorder," Interfax News Agency reported. The two led last month's anti-Yeltsin revolt.

The offence carries a prison sentence of between two and 15 years.

Former Security Minister Viktor Barannikov was also charged in connection with the abortive revolt by parliamentary hardliners, Interfax said, quoting the prosecutor general's office.

A presidential spokesman said Friday Mr. Yeltsin has no intention of cracking down on human rights in Russia, contrary to press reports.

Interfax quoted the spokesman as denying the report in Thursday's Izvestia that the president had a draft decree which would enable him to toughen the powers of the state of emergency declared on Oct. 3.

"He has not seen such a draft and, even if it does exist,

he would never sign it," the spokesman told Interfax.

The report expressed fears that such a decree would leave Russians "helpless against the arbitrary powers of the government."

Earlier officials said the emergency decree, imposed the day before troops stormed the parliament building, would be lifted on Monday, but a police crackdown on crime in Moscow would continue.

The state of emergency will be lifted in Moscow at 5 a.m. (0200 GMT) on Oct. 18," said Alexander Kotenkov, head of the Russian legal department.

Mr. Kotenkov, quoted by ITAR-TASS, added, however, that "a toughened regime of law enforcement will continue" after the state of emergency and the curfew were lifted.

Thousands of Caucasians and citizens of former Soviet republics in Asia have already been deported from the Russian capital under the emergency powers.

Interior Ministry troops arrested 95 Kurds from Iraq Thursday night while they were holding a demonstration in Pushkin Square. A city council official told AFP they were detained under the emergency laws for illegal residence.

Mr. Kotenkov said that the crackdown "would not undermine the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, first of all voters' rights in light of the upcoming election campaign to the federal assembly."

Rabin visits Indonesia

JAKARTA (AFP) — Yitzhak Rabin made a surprise stop here Friday, the first ever by an Israeli premier, to discuss the Middle East peace process with President Suharto, leader of the world's most populous Muslim nation.

Mr. Rabin, whose arrival here came after his first-ever official trip by an Israeli prime minister to China, met with Mr. Suharto for about an hour at the Cendana presidential palace, Indonesian State Secretary Mardiono said.

The unscheduled stopover was all the more of a surprise since Israel does not have diplomatic relations with Jakarta.

Mr. Mardiono stressed that Mr. Suharto welcomed Mr. Rabin not as Indonesian president but as president of the Non-Aligned Movement, and cautioned that the talks did not mean Indonesia and Israel would soon forge diplomatic ties.

"The possibility will be considered phase by phase," he said. "The aim of Israel, in coming here, is to obtain Indonesia's support for the peace process so that it can proceed towards a positive direction."

The meeting, which took place after Friday prayers in Indonesia, was at Mr. Rabin's request, he said.

The meeting took place in a "cordial but correct" atmosphere in which Mr. Suharto repeatedly stressed hopes for a "consistent implementation" of the Israeli-Palestine Lib-

eration Organisation (PLO) peace accord signed Sept. 13, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said.

Mr. Suharto felt it was necessary, Mr. Mardiono said, to hear from both sides in the Middle East. He met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Jakarta on Sept. 24-25.

Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim-populated nation, has been a strong supporter of the Palestinian cause.

Mr. Rabin said in a radio interview that he spent 90 "very important" minutes with Mr. Suharto and asked him to support the Sept. 13 Palestinian autonomy agreement.

"President Suharto leads the biggest Muslim country in the world and a major figure in the Non-Aligned Movement," Mr. Rabin said.

The agreement with the PLO and the start of negotiations on implementing autonomy had "opened new horizons for Israel," Mr. Rabin added.

"For years we have aspired to see the Arab-Muslim world open up and wished for meetings like this."

Later Friday he travelled on to Singapore. A brief two-paragraph statement from Singapore's foreign ministry said only that Mr. Rabin would meet Prime Minister Goh Chok tong and Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew on Saturday.

PLO, Israel on fast track

(Continued from page 1)

of negotiations that will in the end bring the refugees of '48 to sovereign Israel," Yossi Beilin told Israel Radio.

Mr. Beilin, one of his country's most dovish politicians, represented Israel at multinational talks on Middle East refugees this week in Tunis.

He told the radio the future of those displaced in 1948 was "perhaps the most difficult and certainly the most protracted subject" of talks on refugees.

But Mr. Beilin said he believed each side understood the other's "red lines" — or limits.

Security chiefs reaffirm allegiance

(Continued from page 1)

man Al Udwan sent the King a cable also pledging continued support for the Monarch's policies.

"We pledge to remain loyal to the King and the nation and to protect the country's security and stability," Gen. Udwan said.

He said that the PSD fully supported King Hussein's policies as outlined in his Oct. 12 address, giving guidelines to the nation about democracy and national unity, and discussing various regional and international developments.

Senate Speaker Ahmad Lawzi said the Senate mem-

bers "stand behind their leader and his relentless efforts to serve the Palestinian people and their just cause."

"The sacrifices offered of the Hashemite family for the sake of Jerusalem and its holy places are indelible facts in history to be remembered by the generations to come," he said.

Mr. Lawzi said the senate "will do everything possible to contribute to the general elections' success and the election of a selected group of people worthy of shouldering the serious responsibility towards their nation."

Sharif Zeid's return 'timely'

(Continued from page 1)

ities' relationship "is a good record to have at the top at this time," as one analyst put it.

This and other analysts also expect that Sharif Zeid's good relations with different sectors of the political scene "will lessen the sense of political fragmentation" which has resulted from the Aug. 17 change of the electoral law and the signing of the Sept. 13 agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) especially when the Kingdom is less than a month away from holding a national election.

"Sharif Zeid's return (to the Royal Court) will help smooth out the rough edges of the past few months," a source close to the Royal Court told the Jordan Times. The source said that the combination of the largely "technocratic government" of Dr. Majali and the relative inexperience of (former) Royal Court Chief Khaled Karaki had made politicians uneasy during the past several months.

"Greater balance should result from the appointment of Sharif Zeid, who has had a long first-hand experience with the day-to-day politics of the

country," another analyst said. Sharif Zeid's job should be made easier by the concurrent appointment of former Tourism Minister Yana Hikmat — who is a veteran of Royal Court administrative and protocol duties — as an advisor to the King.

"Mr. Hikmat will probably be entrusted with many organisational duties that would leave the Royal Court chief with more time and space to deal with the political issues," the source close to the palace said.

Mr. Hikmat was replaced at the Ministry of Tourism by Dr. Mohammad Udwan, who resigned his post as chief of protocol at the Royal Court.

Dr. Karaki, who was awarded the Kawkab Medal of the First Order in appreciation of his exceptional service and commitment to his duties as chief of the Royal Court was appointed as advisor to His Majesty. He will also head the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation). He replaced Dr. Nasseriddine Al Assad, who was awarded the Al Nahdah Medal of the First Order.

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Ministry to decide on Halibuna by Thursday

By Ian Atalla
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Society for Consumer Protection (NSCP) has issued a statement alleging that some 35,000 bags of the Danish powdered milk, Markat Halibuna, which are at present in the warehouses of the Ministry of Supply, are unfit for human consumption due to irregularities in packaging and should be destroyed. The statement also indicated that the ministry was planning to distribute this milk in the public market for sale to consumers. The NSCP statement resulted in a public controversy and a dispute between the ministry and the society.

The bags are the remainder of some 300,000 imported to Jordan in three shipments during March and April of 1993. After undergoing standard testing procedures at the Ministry of Health to determine their fitness for consumption, about 255,000 bags were sent to the public market, 9,000 were condemned due to punctures and tearing

in the bags, and the remainder of 35,000 were set aside because they contained abnormally high amounts of nitrogen and other gases, used in the preservation and packaging process, which caused the packages to become overly inflated and swollen during shipping.

The NSCP, according to its Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Abdul Fatah Al Keilani, was concerned that the overly inflated packages were highly susceptible to tearing and rupturing before their sale to consumers. He said that with some 4,000 of these packages, that had already been the case, adding that: "within two hours after any rupture, the milk will contain billions of micro-organisms and will cause food poisoning."

A short while ago, Dr. Keilani said, the Ministry of Supply had sent an official letter to the Ministry of Health asking for permission to send the remaining bags which were not officially condemned to the public markets. The NSCP objected. "The containers should be automatically condemned," said Dr. Keilani. "This

should not even be discussed — the judgement is clear from the beginning."

As a result of the difference in opinion between the NSCP and the Ministry of Supply, he said, "the situation became very difficult. For three days, we could not meet with the minister of supply where in the past we just had to phone him."

As the NSCP has no legal authority to prevent the release of the milk, he said, "we felt that our only option was to go to the people and make a public announcement."

In a press conference on Thursday, Radi Ibrahim, the minister of supply, stated his position. He explained that the sole authority to determine whether or not the milk was fit or unfit for human consumption lay with the Ministry of Health, and a series of extensive laboratory tests had shown the milk powder itself in the packages in question was perfectly fit for consumption without any defects. Therefore, he had no authority to condemn the milk without the government being charged by commercial

suppliers for its complete value.

He said that his ministry was now awaiting a decision on the milk's status from the Ministry of Health, and emphatically stressed that the Ministry of Supply had never sent any food substances to the public unless it first had clearance from the Ministry of Health that the food was fit for human consumption.

Obviously angered by the NSCP's announcement, Mr. Ibrahim condemned "the attack which the ministry has been exposed to on the part of some newspapers and various people," concerning the overall quality and safety of the ministry's food supplies.

"We do not accept any party claim that it is more concerned with the health of the people than the government departments" responsible for that.

The NSCP, he said, was not the party which would be harmed by any disruptions or problems in the supplying of food to consumers. The parties which would be hurt directly, he said, were firstly the consumer himself and then the Ministries of Supply

and Health.

Answering the NSCP charge, Dr. Keilani said that "it is our legal and moral responsibility towards consumers to raise our opinion in this situation. We are talking about around 40,000 containers, which is a very large quantity."

Minister of Health Abdul Rahim Malhas said his ministry had now gone back to test the remaining packages, and would make a decision by next Thursday.

"I assure you," he said, "that no milk will go down to the market before we are sure that it is 100 per cent safe."

Dr. Keilani stated that: "There is no reason for panic," commenting on the fact that some people apparently interpreted the wording of the NSCP's announcement to mean that the Ministry of Supply had already distributed large quantities of spoiled or dangerous milk to the public.

"We never talked about the milk on the market now. And our announcement is very clear on that."

COLUMN

Mercouri to seek return of marbles

ATHENS, Greece (AP) —

One day after returning to the post she had held in the 1980s, Culture Minister Melina Mercouri said she would renew efforts to have Britain return ancient marble sculptures taken from the Parthenon. "I will ask the cabinet (for approval) to renew the struggle for the return of the Parthenon marbles," Ms. Mercouri told Athens' Antenna Television station. During the Socialist administration from 1981 to 1989, Ms. Mercouri campaigned for the British Museum to return the sculptures removed from the Acropolis by British diplomat Lord Elgin before Greece's independence from Turkey early last century. Britain refused. The Socialists returned to power in Sunday's parliamentary election, and the new cabinet was sworn in Wednesday. The white-columned Parthenon, a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena on the Acropolis Hill in Athens, was completed in 438 B.C. The greatest architects and sculptors of the time worked on it. Many of its sculptures have since been destroyed, and the pieces taken by Lord Elgin with the blessing of the Turkish occupiers are among the best surviving work.

Comet expected to slam into Jupiter

WASHINGTON (R) —

Astronomers may have an unusual opportunity to witness a celestial collision next July when a comet is expected to crash into Jupiter. U.S. scientists said Thursday. Referred to poetically as the "string-of-pearls comet" because it consists of a train of about 17 perfectly aligned fragments, the Shoemaker-Levy 9 Comet is expected to cause a nuclear-like explosion when it plunges into Jupiter's dense atmosphere. Since the collision is expected to occur on Jupiter's back side, which would be facing away from the Earth, only NASA satellites are likely to have front row seats to the event. But fragments may flash brightly as they burn up in the Jovian atmosphere and give a dramatic backlight to at least two of Jupiter's moons, according to a calculation published in Friday's issue of Science magazine. "Impacts of the largest fragments would generate a spectacular show for an observer located at the right place at the right time," astrophysicist Zdenek Sekanina of the U.S. Space Agency NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory wrote in the Science article. The space agency is expected Monday to release new comet data gathered by the Hubble space telescope. A NASA spokesman said this new, more precise data on the comet's size may lead scientists such as Sekanina to adjust their calculations but he did not say to what extent adjustments might be necessary. Such collisions occur about once every 30 years, according to one estimate. What is more extraordinary about this comet is that, if current calculations hold, scientists should be able to track its path before the crash occurs. That will allow them to observe both its orbit and the collision in detail. Some of the display should be visible to earthbound skywatchers, according to Sekanina's calculations.

Churchill archives to remain in U.K.

LONDON (AFP) — Winston

Churchill's papers, under threat of sale to a U.S. buyer, are to remain in Britain following a deal between the Churchill family and the government, the Daily Telegraph reported. The Observer newspaper had reported the late statesman's family was "conscious that American universities would bid many millions for the archives" which are kept in Churchill College, Cambridge, and include 30,000 documents estimated to be worth \$5 million (\$7.5 million). But Peregrine Churchill, one of Churchill's nephews, told the Daily Telegraph that a deal to keep the archives in Britain had been worked between the family, the Churchill Trust which owns the papers and Britain's National Heritage Ministry. There was no mention of the sum the British government had agreed to pay to keep the papers in the country. The Observer had said that money from any sale would be used in part to maintain the Churchill cemetery at Blaydon



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